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PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

Kissinger envisions shape of new world

By Joseph C. Hirsch

The pleasantest hard news of the foreign policy week was the return of Henry Kissinger from the Middle East to Washington in apparent confidence that he had got Arabs and Israelis again headed toward peace rather than toward another war.

But even more interesting was some long-range homework he had set up for other statesmen and diplomats just before he took off. It was in the form of an interview for the New York Times remarkable for its length (it took large parts of two days) and also for its attempt to get other people thinking constructively about a desirable shape for the world of our children and grandchildren.

Must we resign ourselves to the eventual decay of our civilization as we know it? Or are there things we ought to be doing right now, and could do beginning now, which will shape a better world order by the year 2000 than the one we are all in right now?

A place in history

Repeatedly in the interview Dr. Kissinger insisted that it was not to be taken as his "swan song" or "valedictory." But to read the whole text is to realize that Dr. Kissinger is certainly thinking very seriously about his place in history and what he will some day be saying in his valedictory. Meanwhile, obviously, he is trying to provoke others, particularly his opposite numbers in the friendly and allied countries, to start thinking along the same broad, long-range terms.

If, while he is still Secretary of State, others do start thinking in the same terms and do start to take positive and cooperative steps in the right directions, then Dr. Kissinger could retire and write the book of his dreams which obviously would be titled "Present at the Second Creation."

Dean Acheson's "Present at the



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Kissinger: optimistic

Creation" told of that enormously productive period in diplomacy after World War II when forward thinkers literally did make the postwar settlement.

Statesmanship achieved

George Marshall, Dean Acheson, Harry Truman, Ernest Bevin, Konrad Adenauer, Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, and many others achieved statesmanship. Together they took as their goal the reconstruction of Western civilization. They were determined to make it revive, be prosperous and secure.

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What the Watergate jury heard on the tapes

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
It was like being a mouse under the desk of the president of the United States.

A packed courtroom at the Watergate cover-up trial listened with earphones on in fascination. It was the first time in any courtroom that any U.S. president had ever been heard on tape talking intimately with his aides in the Oval Office.

The first tape played was the controversial Sept. 15, 1972, conversation in which John W. Dean III, then counsel to the President, defendant H. R. Haldeman, the President's domestic affairs chief, and former President Nixon himself discussed the Watergate break-in on the very day on which the indictment of "the original Watergate seven" was returned.

It sounded like something heard from the end of a long bowling alley. Interspersed and overlaid on the voices of Messrs. Nixon, Haldeman, and Dean were thumps, crashes, squeaks and sounds like hammering, banging, even clanking.

'Unintelligible sections'

Through it all most of the conversation was audible although, as the accompanying transcript indicated, there were "unintelligible" sections. The tape and the transcript accompanying it appeared to be virtually identical with the House Judiciary Committee hearings' transcripts, but considerably at variance with the version of the transcript which former President Nixon had issued earlier this year, the "blue book" transcript.

Mr. Dean, head-set on, listened impassively on the witness stand as the tape unrolled. Mr. Haldeman, when the tapes began, put his right hand over his eyes partially shielded his face from view.

"I'd like a picture of this," said U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, looking around the courtroom before the tape started. It looked as though the Martians had landed, with every single head in the room ballooned with massive Kees earphones.

The expensive, padded earphones are greenish-tan plastic, and plug into round metal outlets on the floor. They are like super-duper airline earphones, and for a moment it looked like a scene on a 747 take-off as lawyer Jill Wine Volner and other members of the Watergate prosecuting team, passed out the headphones from a supermarket cart.

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Ford on pardon: no 'deal,' just effort to shift U.S. focus

Explanation raises demand for tapes, elicits some praise

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford cleared the air of suspicions of a "deal" in the pardoning of Richard Nixon but failed to satisfy some about the wisdom of the act.

These are conclusions being drawn here in the wake of his extraordinary personal explanation before the House Judiciary subcommittee.

Rep. William L. Hungate (D) of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee on criminal justice, cracked his gavel three times, like the sound of a pile driver hitting a rock, at the opening of the hearing in the same lofty room that heard the Rodino impeachment sessions.

And the U.S. watched or listened to one of the greatest political spectacles of American history, whose subdued and dignified tone did not hide the fact that one president was telling why he pardoned a former president facing certain impeachment.

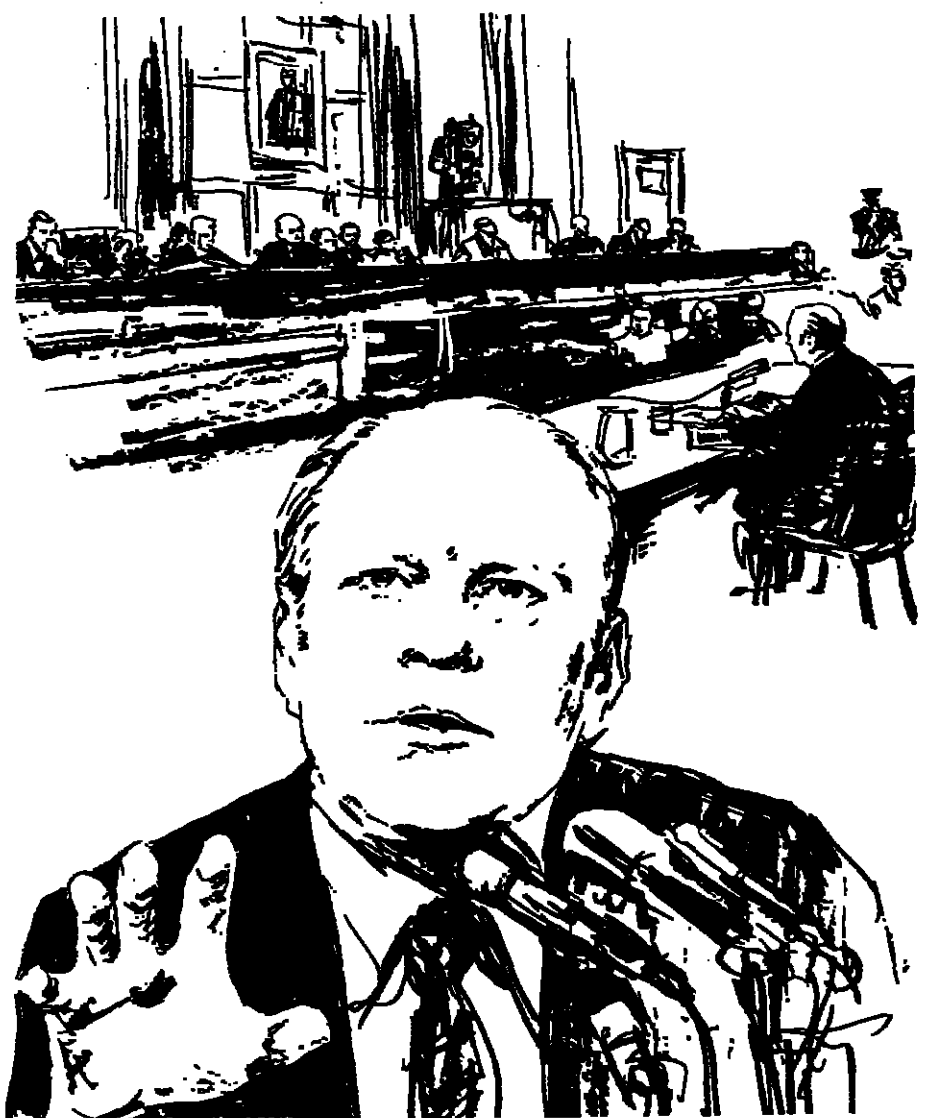
Chairman Hungate, immediately after the hearings, said the question of calling Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., chief of staff of President Nixon, as a witness would be considered.

The many-faceted hearing involved these points:

• Mr. Ford told why he gave the pardon; he did it, he said, in a 10-page text, to change the nation's "national focus." Or, as he said in quiet but deeply earnest replies to committee members, to unite the nation so that it could turn back its attention to urgent questions of the economy and world affairs.

• Mr. Ford told how he did it: He made his decision Sept. 8, almost without consultation, it appeared, without conference with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, Attorney General William B. Saxbe, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, or the Justice Department pardoning bureau, and with the intermediary of Philip Buchen, his counsel, and a virtually unknown young attorney, Benton Becker.

• Mr. Ford flatly and categorically denied a host of rumors about the pardon: He said he had not done it out of consideration for Mr. Nixon's health; he denied a report that Secretary Kissinger had feared the former President would commit suicide; he denied that there had been any previous consultation over the pardon or that he had granted it because he felt Mr. Nixon had "suffered enough."



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

President Ford defends pardon

Above all, solemnly and repeatedly, he denied that there had been any deal, not even about the disposition of the Nixon tapes whose ownership by Mr. Nixon he said, had been decided previously. "There was no deal. Period! Under no circumstances!" he told Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D) of New York, in a firm, level voice.

First reaction

After the hearing, a committee member, Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D) of Michigan, called it "the most superficial coverage of one of the most significant questions to occur since Nixon left." He demanded that tapes of Nixon-Ford conversations, made while the latter was vice president and which are currently impounded, be opened straightway.

Republican members expressed deep satisfaction at the testimony. All praised Mr. Ford's candor and openness.

The atmospherics of the scene were unprecedented in American history. Also, the public disclosure in first

person and unorthodox style by Mr. Ford was something that few people could have imagined.

Circumstances related

Mr. Ford told of the circumstances in which General Haig, on Aug. 1, came to him with the stunning news that incriminating tapes (June 23, 1972) were about to go to Judge John J. Sirica revealing Mr. Nixon's complicity in the cover-up. Thereupon the great drama unfolded like a play by Shakespeare.

"I cannot really express adequately in words how shocked and stunned I was by this unbelievable revelation," Mr. Ford continued. His voice hinted under its self-conscious steadiness that he was still shaken a little by the memory.

Mr. Ford recalled that he had confidently gone about the country prior to this, assuring the nation of Mr. Nixon's innocence. When the word came to him from General Haig that "the new disclosure would be

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Moscow campaigning to host 1980 Olympics

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Moscow probably has the 1980 Olympics in the bag. That is the traditional alternate year for Europe to host the games, and Moscow's only competitor, Los Angeles, is from the continent that is hosting the Olympics in 1978 (at Montreal).

But as next week's meeting approaches — when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will gather in Vienna to decide the site of the 1980 games — Moscow is taking no chances. It is sending potential souvenirs, badges, posters, models, color maps, and the like to Vienna in a display of what it could do if it is given the honor.

It is publicizing its intention to build the biggest indoor sports complex in Europe. It is mounting a drumfire campaign of endorsements from such likely people as the president of the International Weightlifting Federation and the director of the International Center of the East Germany Academy of Sciences and from such unlikely people as the mayor of Delhi and the Japanese 1978 Olympic hop-and-jump champion.

Obviously, there are no second

thoughts here as there have been in other world metropolises about the cost to the host city of putting on the Olympics.

On the contrary, the assumption clearly is that the Olympics would not cost that much in the socialist world with its planned prices even for sports. Tucked into the Soviet press have been a few amusing remarks about how much athletics cost in the capitalist world.

Accommodation worries

Whatever second thoughts about Moscow there are on the part of the IOC concern accommodations and discrimination. Moscow is notorious, even in just a normal tourist summer, for its shortage of hotel space.

And Lord Killanin, the IOC president, reportedly told Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin last fall that the Soviet Union had no chance of hosting the 1980 Olympics unless all journalists were allowed in. This warning followed reports of jeering at Israeli athletes by spectators, including some Soviet soldiers in uniform, and exclusion of some Israeli journalists and of some Soviet Jewish fans from the International Student Games in Moscow in 1978.

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New problems cloud Rockefeller nomination

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congressional storm clouds continue to gather over the troubled vice-presidential nomination of Nelson Rockefeller.

• Two liberal Democratic members of the House of Representatives as of now plan to vote against confirmation of the former New York governor, this newspaper has learned. They are Reps. Jerome Waldie of California, and William Ford of Michigan.

Both are disturbed by ethical implications of the sizable Rockefeller gifts

to associates, and by circumstances arising from the financing by Laurence Rockefeller of the Victor Lasky biography of one-time Rockefeller opponent Arthur Goldberg.

• Two congressional committees have turned aside the Rockefeller plea for early hearings, deciding instead to hold them following the November elections.

• Congressional debate over the timing and even the nomination turns steadily more partisan. Democrats want hearings delayed, and are frequently critical of the nominee. Republicans want speedy hearings, and charge Democrats with delaying them for pure political reasons and to keep Mr. Rockefeller, an effective campaigner, from coming to the aid of embattled congressional Republicans in next month's elections.

Instructions for FBI

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott said he was "extremely disappointed" that the Senate Rules Committee, which had seemed on the verge of reopening its hearings Oct. 17, instead decided on the 16th not to hold them until after election.

Senator Scott and other Congressional Republicans, like Mr. Rockefeller, criticize selective leaking of information in the case. Rules Committee chairman Sen. Howard Cannon retorts that nothing prevents Mr. Rockefeller from laying out his story in its entirety in a press conference.

• At the moment, a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee is studying reports from the FBI and other investigative agencies concerning the nomination. It has been learned that the subcommittee seeks additional information, and has instructed the FBI to provide it; these additional FBI reports have not yet been completed.

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Is independence worth the price in Bangladesh?

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, is no longer the popular hero he was three years ago.

When he returned triumphantly from a West Pakistan prison to assume the leadership of his new nation, the people of Bangladesh were ready to do anything for him.

But corruption, a decline in already low living standards, and widespread food shortages have disillusioned many. In some of the country's villages, the Sheikh may still be above criticism. But among the more sophisticated poor of the cities and towns, dissent has been growing steadily.

Criticism grows

"Our leaders are heartless," said a middle-aged street peddler in Dacca, the capital city. "They are stealing the relief goods."

"Under Ayub the people were poor, but they didn't have to go begging in the streets like this," said a dark-skinned man with a white beard, one of the many recently driven into Dacca in search of food.

The man was comparing the current government with that of Ayub Khan, who served as president in the period before Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan. Just a few years ago making such a comparison so favorable to General Ayub and so unfavorable to Sheikh Mujib would have been virtually unthinkable.

"People have been made into savages," continued the old man. "They are having to raid the garbage dumps to find food."

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Alcatraz's future: plenty of ideas but little money



San Francisco's 'Rock': what to do with it?

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
In letters written in crayon, three schoolchildren give their answers to that perennial San Francisco question — "What should be done with Alcatraz?"

"If you build a gambling casino here, then children couldn't visit, and I'm a child."

"You could put mechanical dummies in the cells and have uniformed guards walking around."

"I would like to see pelicans living here."

Today, 11 years after the last federal inmate left the austere prison fortress known simply as "the rock," there is still no official verdict on the future of the island in San Francisco Bay named by the Spanish for the pelicans found nesting there in 1775.

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Kissinger: diplomacy on the run

He has 6 days to prep for 6-nation tour

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
One young foreign service officer calls it "the breathless method" of diplomacy. Another, more experienced, wonders out loud: "Can you really run the State Department this way, on the run?"

The object of their concern is the blur of movement known as Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State, just back from the Mideast and about to fly off, after only six days here, to Moscow, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Rome, and Turkey.

And during those six days he has flown off to New York for the Alfred E. Smith memorial dinner, and has helped President Ford receive Portuguese Premier Francisco Costa Gomes (while stressing to aides the importance of U.S. base rights in the Portuguese Azores islands, key to the U.S. resupply of Israel by air during the Mideast war last October). Portugal appears to be moving steadily to the left.

Through gamut of concerns

His coming tour will carry Mr. Kissinger through the gamut of U.S. foreign policy concerns, from arms control to the urgent world food problem.

However, when doubts are expressed about the possibility of doing creative diplomatic work under such pressure of time and travel, and complaints are voiced that myriads of more routine issues are being neglected by the secretary, some of his aides reply: "Well, just look at the results. We think his latest tour of the Middle East dispelled some of the destructive pessimism about settlement toward peace. Wasn't that

worth the price in neglect of other issues?"

Before he leaves for Moscow on Oct. 22, Secretary Kissinger must absorb the latest confidential word from the U.S. delegation at the SALT II negotiations in Geneva. He has indicated in the past that he hopes in Moscow to translate into political agreement the technical discussions that have been going on at Geneva.

Balancing advantages

This means coming to terms on how U.S. advantage in multiple warheads and accuracy can be balanced against Soviet advantages in sheer mass of weapons. Only then can agreement become possible on controlling further arms development, or on cutbacks. Mr. Kissinger defined his immediate problem at a news conference in Moscow last June when he spoke of the need to convince the military on both sides of the uselessness of striving for nuclear superiority. Both sides could already destroy each other many times over.

Farther down the road, as he put it to James Reston of the New York Times in an interview published Oct. 13, he sees the need to achieve a situation in which solution of problems between the great powers by war becomes inconceivable. "This means that there must be a visible and dramatic downturn in the arms race," he stated.

Mideast overshadowed

These are the great overall issues of survival that loom far larger in Dr. Kissinger's mind than any problem in the Middle East.

Before he gets to them he will have to argue out with the Russians the problem of the 150 kiloton underground nuclear test threshold that was broached in Moscow last June. He will try to persuade the Russians to include peaceful nuclear explosions under that threshold, and try to find out what Communist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev really meant when he reiterated a Russian demand for the end of all nuclear testing in a speech in East Berlin two weeks ago.

Accented above all other issues, however, is food. As representative of the world's greatest food producer, he will visit the world's neediest nations: India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, before winding up at the Rome Food Conference Nov. 5.

U.S. can cut appetite for energy, study finds

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States can cut its enormous energy appetite from the current 4.5 percent annual growth rate to about 2 percent, and possibly even to zero by 1985, by a more efficient use of energy. And this can be done without adversely affecting jobs, income, or the American standard of living.

This is the major finding of the Ford Foundation's two-year-long Energy Policy Project (EPP) in its final report, "A Time to Choose."

The energy cut must be made if the country is to balance its energy budget, avoid shortages, safeguard the environment, put a damper on inflation, and protect its foreign-policy independence, the report says.

Warning sounded

"The marketplace is not functioning rapidly enough," to bring about the changes and energy savings needed "to allow our high-energy civilization to survive," warns Dr. S. David Freeman, the fund project director.

"There is a big pot of gold in the energy-saving concept," he argues. By using better insulation in homes and buildings, better-mileage cars, and energy-saving technology, some \$300 billion in capital investments could be saved over the next 25 years.

Some of the project's advisory members criticize the study for failing to investigate the alternative effect of a negative energy-growth rate and for skipping over the potential of new energy sources like solar and hydrogen power.

Arguments of critics

At the same time, other advisory critics, like Donald C. Burnham, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, contend that the study "misleads the nation on two counts: first, that hard decision on commercial development of additional energy sources can be delayed a decade or more; and second, that greatly reduced energy usage will not seriously affect our economic well-being."

Many of the reports final recommendations are being considered in other forums:

• Congress already has legislation before it (although it has gone nowhere this session) to limit the national energy-growth rate to 2 percent

through a number of conservation measures.

• President Ford in his inflation message last week announced the creation of a National Energy Board headed by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to reduce foreign-oil consumption by one million barrels a day by the end of 1975.

• President Ford has proposed a variety of voluntary gasoline-saving steps, including the goal of increasing automobile mileage by 40 percent within the next four years. (By comparison, the EPP calls for a similar auto-fuel economy, but within the next 11 years.)

Dr. Freeman counters that President Ford's voluntary approach to save energy is "totally inadequate. We have been trying the 'do nothing' approach for a great many years now," he says.

If the United States is serious about cutting back on oil and energy use, it can only be achieved in the short term by a rationing system, "even though we don't like to call it by that name," he maintains.

The bulk of the study looks at three possible energy paths:

• Historical growth patterns of 3.4 percent annually in which energy consumption would jump to 3½ times what it is now by the year 2,000.

• A 2 percent cut in the energy-growth rate, using about one-third less energy by the year 2,000. This would enable the United States to postpone large increases of imported oil in the next decade and to go slow on developing domestic-energy sources — such as strip-mined coal, oil shale, nuclear power, or offshore oil and gas in the Atlantic or Gulf of Alaska — which could threaten serious environmental damages. However, at least two of these troublesome sources would be needed after 1985 to continue growth at 2 percent.

• A zero energy-growth rate would stabilize energy use by 1985. Under this scenario, certain sectors of the economy would continue to grow, while energy-intensive areas, such as manufacturing, would begin to level off.

"It is altogether possible that one or more environmental concerns or resource constraints will force us to such a policy, whether we like it or not," the study warns.

Venezuela says oil flow to U.S. dropped in '74

By Reuters

Caracas, Venezuela

Venezuela, the largest exporter of oil to the United States, said exports in the first half of 1974 fell nearly 10 million cubic meters.

According to the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons, exports between January and June this year totaled 50.5 million cubic meters as compared with 60.5 million in the same period last year.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer. Photos by AP and Cameraph

Ethiopian military leaders try to quiet down a restive nation

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Unrest persists in Ethiopia as the new military regime tries to stabilize the internal situation.

Its two major activities at the moment appear to be chasing the dissident breakaway forces of the Eritrean Liberation Front in the northern portion of the country and continuing the relentless roundup of present and former officials in Addis Ababa and other portions of the nation.

Ethiopian armed forces were reported Thursday to be fighting large-scale clashes with rebel Eritrean forces near the northern capital city of Asmara. Similar "battles," sometimes involving sizable forces on both sides, have occurred sporadically over the past ten years.

Governor sought

One reason for the flare-up of activity in the north may be the armed forces' pursuit of the outlawed

Governor of Tigre Province, Ras Mengesha Seyoum. Troops have been looking for the elusive Governor, wanted dead or alive, in northern mountain areas.

As seems to be the pattern in such cases now, Ras Mengesha has been accused of corruption and dictatorial practices in his province, which was one of the worst of the recent drought-famine areas, and his property has been ordered confiscated by the military.

Similar treatment may await former Emperor Haile Selassie's 24-year-old grandson, Prince Wossen-Seged Makonnen, if he does not return to Ethiopia quickly. The Prince was given until Oct. 21 to appear before military authorities.

Prince sent to U.S.

As a lieutenant in the Ethiopian Army, the Prince was sent to the United States last April for two years of training there, but at this writing his whereabouts is unknown.

No word, meanwhile, has been

forthcoming from the military junta about the deposed Emperor who was overthrown by the armed forces on Sept. 12.

The venerable Haile Selassie thus has joined the ranks of hundreds of his kinsmen, advisers, and government officials who have been picked up by the Army, detained on sweeping charges of misdeeds against the state, and not heard from since.

Demonstration put down

University students in Addis Ababa recently held a demonstration calling for the execution of the Emperor for his alleged but as yet unproven malpractices against the Ethiopian nation over a long period of years.

This demonstration, however, was put down quickly by Ethiopian soldiers.

One possible sign of improvement in the security situation, meanwhile, was the easing of the nationwide curfew by another hour. Ethiopians now are permitted out except between midnight and 5 a.m.

Pakistan bids for a nuclear niche

But India sees threat as a bargaining ploy

By Rasid Ismail
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

The threat by Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that his country will start developing nuclear capability if the United States does not lift its arms supply embargo is viewed in New Delhi as an attempt at "nuclear blackmail."

Indian observers are pointing out the irony of Mr. Bhutto's New York Times interview being published just a day before a Pakistan resolution to declare South Asia a nuclear free zone was due to come before the United Nations Political Committee.

New Delhi's feeling is that Washington will see through what in Indian eyes is a regular play in a Bhutto bag of diplomatic tricks. His move is also seen here as a vindication of those who felt that his reaction to India's May 18 atomic underground test was a melodramatic attempt to pressure foreign friends into underwriting Pakistan security with massive arms aid. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently attempted to draw a dis-

tinction between India and Pakistan in this regard by stating that India bases its policy of friendship with the United States on principles and "not on the basis of what others say or do."

An interpretation

Observers here feel that Mr. Bhutto's nuclear threat and renewed bid to plead insecurity is an effort to strengthen the pro-Pakistan lobby in the United States on the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit to the subcontinent. They raise the possibility that Mr. Bhutto is trying to tell Washington that he may turn to China for help if Washington does not oblige with the Phoenix missiles that Pakistan wants for its Air Force. China has recently promised Pakistan some squadrons of Tu-16 long-range bombers in the next six months.

The main query raised by Prime Minister Bhutto's bid for more arms is who the Pakistanis now see as the actual threat to their security. Who is the current hostile neighbor?

Pakistan and China are good friends. Iran is an unlikely foe. And under the Indo-Pakistan Simla Agreement both signatories are pledged to abjure the use of force and to settle

outstanding mutual disputes through negotiation.

Pact respected

Although the pace of negotiation has often been slow in the two years since that agreement came into force, neither India nor Pakistan has shown any sign of abandoning the agreements or its aims.

This really leaves only Afghanistan, Mr. Bhutto is on record as having said that he will plant his flag in Kabul if provoked.

He is also on record as saying that Pakistanis would "eat grass" if necessary to build a bomb.

Are these statements just so much rhetoric? Whatever the case, New Delhi takes the view that in the context of Mrs. Gandhi's clear-cut assurance that India's nuclear development is geared solely to peaceful purposes — and Mr. Bhutto's own positive response to this assurance not long ago — there is no justification for Pakistan to attribute its need for arms to a threat from India.

Mr. Bhutto has said he will discuss Pakistan's security interests with Dr. Kissinger when the American Secretary of State visits Pakistan later this month. It remains to be seen whether Washington will be more impressed with his stance than New Delhi.

Walking proves profitable for New Mexico parks

By the Associated Press

Tucumcari, N.M.

Tucumcari's recreation director, Dan Barks, may have found an answer to the financial problems facing New Mexico cities — he walks for hours on end.

Mr. Barks said he needed more money to take proper care of Tucumcari's municipal parks. So he spent 75 consecutive hours this week walking nonstop from park to park to raise money for playground equipment.

When he finished the 3½-day, 150-mile hike, city officials said he had attracted pledges totaling nearly \$3,000 from local residents.

Bonn talks oil-price easing

West Germany urg a realistic structure

By David Mitchell
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

If oil prices should come down, rumors have it these days, it has because the oil-producing nations have taken a careful look at Germany and listened to its log the subject.

West Germany is the only country in Western Europe with a st enough trade and balance-of-payments surplus to buy the oil it needs the coming year. It has a pre annual dollar surplus in trade slightly more than \$1 billion a year.

It needs a little more than that year to buy the oil it needs. Germany imports 148 million of 150 million metric tons of petroleum products it uses each year. Of 11 imports, some 85 percent come from the Mideast and Algeria and Libya.

What happens to West Germany however, if its trading partners broke? Could it buy oil?

A clear 'no'

The answer is clearly resoundingly "no." Some 28 percent of West Germany's labor force depends on foreign trade. If it countries go into a depression, seems automatic that West Germany would follow.

Thus the strongest economic tie in Western Europe is highly vulnerable to present oil prices.

Yet the Bonn government has maintained outwardly calm in the face this threat. Through various diplomatic moves it has indicated Mideastern countries that it was ready to supply goods and technical for their development and to seek some capital investments into economic stream.

Some critics have said this is feathering. But Bonn counters that has been consistently a leader cooperation and dialogue on oil.

Force opposed

It has adamantly opposed any use of force or confrontation with OPEC nations. Said a spokesman at the Foreign Ministry, "We have a other choice and we have no desire."

Behind the scenes Bonn is clear telling the OPEC countries that it price of oil is too high. But at the same time West Germany is anxious show much understanding for the position of the oil-exporting nations.

It points out, for example, that price cuts in 1969 and 1960, for example, were significant steps in causing oil exporters to unite in opposition the international companies and the use of overly cheap oil in the West.

In West Germany in the 1960's, as the U.S., coal production dropped rapidly as cheap oil flooded the market. Now the price is being paid too high a one.

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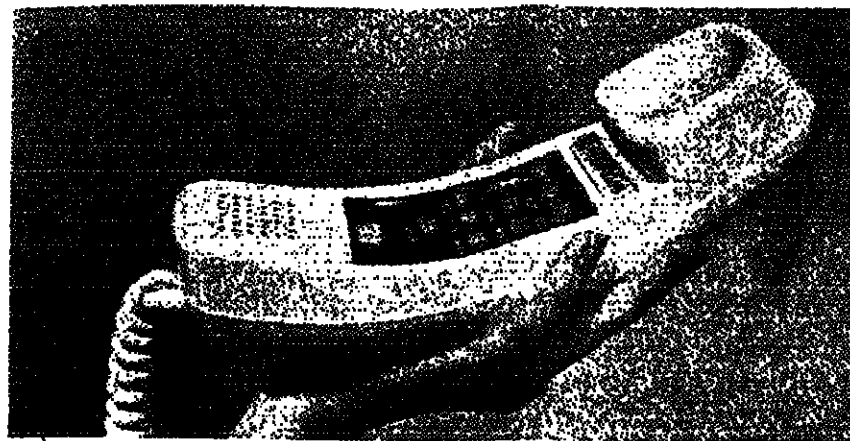
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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Pakistan's Bhutto: ruffling New Delhi's feathers

كنا من الاعداد



You may soon pay your bills by phone

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
You have just finished dinner and started to tackle a pile of bills. But instead of hauling out the checkbook, verifying the balance, writing checks, stuffing them in envelopes, and hunting for enough stamps, you pick up the phone.

In just a few minutes all your bills are paid.
That is how the new pay-by-phone service works that a Rochester, N.Y., savings bank started Oct. 17 and several other savings banks are planning to start soon. According to an American Telephone & Telegraph official, except for a temporary experiment with such a service last year at a Seattle bank, this is the first time such an idea is being tried in the United States.

Just the beginning

Some persons see it as just the beginning of new services Americans will have available through their home telephone — especially through their touch-tone telephones.

American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) cites as some possible future uses of home touch-tone telephones:

- Shopping customers could call the store's computer, punch out their account number and order by catalog numbers. With a picture telephone the products could be viewed.
- Figuring income tax. The taxpayer could dial a tax firm's computer, punch out his financial data and have his taxes calculated.
- Verifying bank balances — this is already in use in the lobby of some banks, for customers with identifying cards, but it could be adapted for home use.

Safeguards needed

In all such uses, most of them relying on the phone to contact a computer, safeguards are needed to prevent abuse, an ATT spokesman cautions.

With the pay-by-phone system, "I can pick up the telephone and pay my mortgage or loan payments and utilities," says James Barnett Jr.
He is one of a limited number of customers of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., offered

the service this summer on an experimental basis.
The bank plans to extend the service to all its customers in early November.

"It saves me writing out checks," says Mr. Barnett. In the beginning he says he was "a little reluctant" to try the service because of concern that his transactions might get "messed up." Especially if someone learned his account and secret code number. But he has memorized the code number and so far has had no problems.

More secure than mails

Pay-by-phone transactions are "more secure than those handled by mail," says Howard Phillips, president of a small Seattle firm — a telephone computing service — which has designed the system purchased by the Bridgeport and Rochester savings banks as well as a savings bank in Minneapolis.

All three savings banks point out that until payments are ordered by phone, the customer's money earns interest. This, in effect, gets savings institutions into the check-clearing business, although no actual checks are used.

As with a regular bank account, customers will get monthly statements of payments ordered. The charges for such service vary with the institution and include: no charge for customers with a balance of more than \$500; \$2 monthly; 10 cents per transaction if the payee is not a bank client — otherwise, no charge.

Rotary dialing for teller

Customers can use a rotary dial to reach a teller during working hours, or — at one of the institutions — touch-tone anytime to reach a computer.

If a caller becomes confused in the middle of an automatic call, it is possible to "erase" the transaction and signal for a teller to come on the line.

The balance is determined immediately after payments are ordered.

Mr. Phillips admits the first tryout of his system, with the Seattle First National Bank last year, was unsuccessful.

"We were unable to attract a sufficient market to make it profitable," says George Briggs, First National vice-president.

Dissident parties join unity effort

Communists compare notes in Warsaw

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Representatives of 28 European Communist parties met in Warsaw this week to plan an all-European Communist summit and to pave the way for an eventual world Communist conference.

The Warsaw meeting could also lead to some significant new alignments between Communist parties now in power and West European parties whose immediate political objectives are of necessity somewhat different.

Hosting the two-day meeting was Poland's Edward Giersek.

Eight of the countries represented were Communist-ruled. But they themselves vary from strict Soviet orthodoxy to moderate reform, and from Romanian semi-independence within the Soviet bloc to independent, nonaligned Yugoslavia outside it.

Western approaches differ

And most of the 20 Western parties present have their own distinct ideas about the role and the kind of unnumbered image required by Communists seeking to build credibility in the contemporary capitalist, democratic world.

The last European Communist conference was in 1967 and the last world meeting two years later. The Yugoslavs boycotted both. The Romanians went to the world conference, with reservations, however, about the final document which, broadly speaking, endorsed the controversial Soviet view of unity.

Diversity was already a major fermenting element within the movement and although Czechoslovakia (in the Soviet intervention of 1968) checked it within the bloc, it spurred the process among parties outside.

Five years later this diversity has grown apace and it is the Yugoslavs and the Romanians, along with the Italian party, who have called the tune for the present meeting, which is to seek a minimum platform acceptable to all for a new world conference.

Italian party effective

For the non-ruling parties, the position is exemplified by their Italian comrades who constitute the largest, the most sophisticated, and the most effective Communist voice in Western Europe. The Italian party hopes to achieve participation in government in a not too-distant future.

Its program is one of great domestic prudence. It proposes an Italy which is neither anti-American nor anti-Soviet and is not tied in either direction. It seeks what its leader,

Naval aviators land jet on two-lane highway

By the Associated Press

Childress, Texas
A pair of Navy aviators recently set down their F-4J Phantom jet fighter in the middle of U.S. 81 after the plane ran low on fuel.

Enrico Berlinguer, calls the "historic compromise" in which the Communists and the Left generally would share power with the "demo-Christians."

Alliance is also the policy of the French Left. It looks a little shaky just now, and besides in France it is the Socialists who are the stronger partner; and the French Communist leadership shows little of Mr. Berlinguer's independence in relations with Moscow and, consequently, has an ambiguous electoral position.

A Western party with considerable new importance and weight is also in Warsaw, the Portuguese, which has just emerged from four decades of clandestine existence as the best-organized and strongest political group in the country's new democratic framework. It is, in fact, already sharing in government.

Greek party divided

Yet another new legal party, the Greek, is split three ways. But the rival groups are working for some sort of alliance or cooperation on the Left for next month's elections, the first open and pluralist vote in Greece since 1967.

Parties and alliances with prospects of electoral gains will not want to mar their native image by seeming to subordinate national interests to ideology and political guidelines laid down — or even appearing to be laid down — from Moscow.

Detente doubly defined

The Russians are not opposed to the "popular front" tactic which various Western parties are pursuing. The latter, however, while they support Russia 100 percent in its policy of detente with the West, want detente also in another context — that is, in genuine and complete tolerance for diversity within the Communist movement.

For the sake of making a start, at least toward a European conference, the Soviet leaders have had no option but to appear to accept this principle of independence and equality on national party lines.

Their problem is how to protect their East European allies against such ideas, for the Romanians are not the only pragmatists who, behind the basic loyalties, have unmistakably "national" attitudes on how exactly "to build socialism" their own way and not somebody else's.



Italy's Enrico Berlinguer

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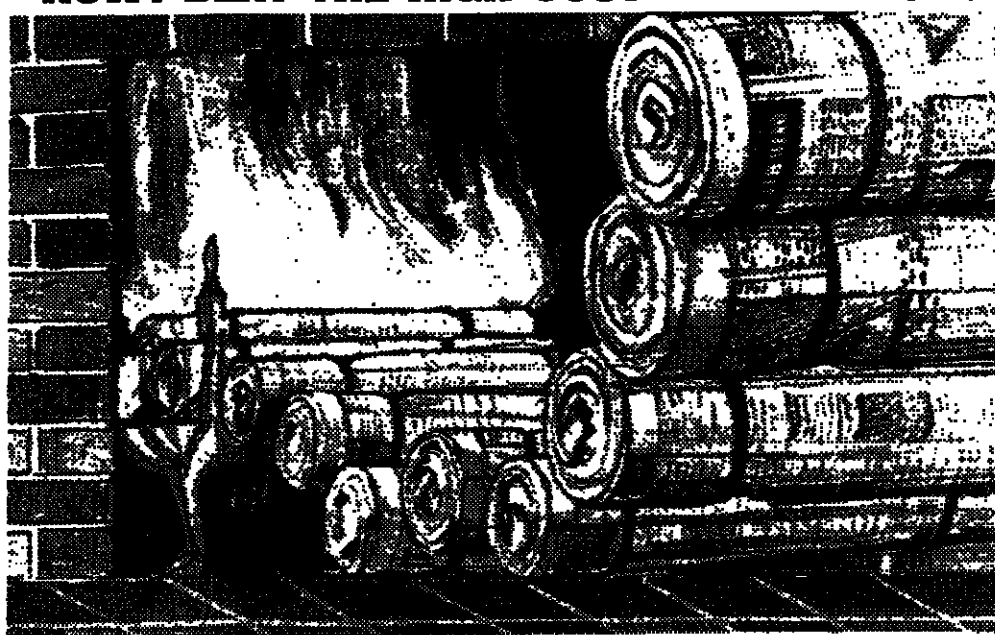


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Pan Am, TWA still seek aid

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Officials of financially ailing Pan American World Airways say their new agreement on merging some overseas routes with Trans World Airlines will keep their planes flying for a time — but they are still counting on more U.S. Government help.

They point out that still pending in Washington is their request for a permanent \$194 million subsidy, although the Ford Administration has already turned down a previous request for a \$10.2-million-a-month emergency operating subsidy.

The route cutbacks announced this week will save each airline some \$35 million, officials say. Pan Am will still be flying to London from several major U.S. cities, but will no longer fly there from Chicago, Philadelphia, or Los Angeles.

Under the agreement, Pan Am will be the only U.S. airline flying to Germany, and TWA will have no U.S. competition on flights to France.

The Civil Aeronautics board has not turned down a route-merging plan between Pan Am and American Airlines, according to Pan Am officials. They say a CAB hearing official has recommended that CAB turn down the route mergers, but the CAB itself has yet to rule on the questions.

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*Kissinger's new world

Continued from Page 1

One immediate goal was to make absolutely sure that never again would Western Europe itself be at war within itself. Bringing France and Germany together after two centuries of hostilities was an imperative.

It was done. All major goals were won. The only other diplomatic achievement of similar proportion and success in modern history was the setting up of the conference system in Europe after the Napoleonic wars. It achieved a half century of remarkable relative peace and unprecedented prosperity.

Dr. Kissinger assumes that the world is now at the end of that settlement in which Dean Acheson played the key role and which he in "Present at the Creation" chronicled. Dr. Kissinger plainly likes to think that he is playing the same role in these times of another transition.

'Delicately poised'

He is hearteningly optimistic. "I think we are delicately poised

right now. I genuinely think that the next decade could either be a period that in retrospect will look like one of the great periods of human creativity, or it could be the beginning of extraordinary disarray."

"I think we are now at the point where the framework of the structure exists if we can put it together. We have the raw material. We have the elements. We've identified them, I hope, correctly. We are at the beginning of building a consciousness of the global community that must come after us."

Back in Dean Acheson's day a major goal for the West was to gain security from the danger of Stalinism's breaking beyond the boundaries of the Yalta agreements. Dr. Kissinger sees this condition receding.

"If we remain strong enough to prevent the imposition of Communist hegemony, then I believe that transformations of the Communist societies are inevitable."

Independent solutions

As the "transformations" proceed, Dr. Kissinger obviously thinks that the Soviet Union will be drawn increasingly into global arrangements for the orderly and fair distribution of the essential resources of life.

Food and oil already challenge all the powers. He sees the urgent needs of today forcing everyone toward interdependent solutions because the alternative is "disarray" and "probably military confrontation."

Dr. Kissinger is being the prophet in this interesting document. He is a prophet of hope rather than of doom. How good a prophet depends on whether Western Europe and Japan — and also the Soviet Union and China — perceive the imperatives in the same terms he does.

His vision explains, of course, why he strives so hard to keep the detente going with Moscow. Unless he can, the year 2000 will not match his vision of 1974.

*Moscow campaigning

Continued from Page 1

The warning also followed an incident at the same games in which the credentials of some members of the American team were lost and the team was locked into Lenin University for two days.

Enthusiasm for sports

There can be no doubt about Moscow's sports facilities, however. This is a sports-crazy nation, and the capital already boasts 5,475 "sports structures," including the 80,000-seat Lenin Stadium that can house 28 different contests at the same time, 59 other stadiums, 30 swimming pools, and 280 gymnastics halls.

Moscow also has what Tass glowingly terms "a marvelous rowing canal."

In addition, if Moscow does get the Olympics, it is promising to build — along with new hotels and a special Olympics radio and TV center — a new 50,000-seat stadium just outside the city. This would be convertible within a matter of hours to several sports arenas and could be used for track and field events, gymnastics, bicycle and motorcycle racing, archery, and ice hockey and speed skating.

Campaign began in '71

Moscow first put in its bid to become an Olympics host (for the 1976 Games) in 1971. Its arguments then, as now, were that mass sports are popular in the Soviet Union, with an estimated 2 million sportsmen in Moscow alone; that Soviet teams have excelled in every Olympics they have participated in; and that there would be no commercial distortion of the Olympics here.

Besides, Russians point out, no Olympic Games have ever been held in a Communist country, and it is time to do so now.

Since its first bid, Moscow's position has only been strengthened. The Soviet team was the unofficial overall winner of the 1972 Munich Olympics, with 50 gold and 151 silver and bronze medals. Moscow staged 1,500 city, national, and international meets last year, and has now staged 12 European and world championships.

Competition expanded

And the Soviet Olympic Committee claims credit as well for expanding Olympic competition to include ice dancing and women's basketball, volleyball, and rowing.

In the opinion of Sergei Pavlov, chairman of the Moscow-80 preparatory committee, Moscow would richly fulfill the Olympic ideal (with a slight Communist twist).

In his words the choice of Moscow "as the place of the 1980 Olympics would symbolize for the Soviet people a practical implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems."

Political 'third force'?

McCall bars 'old politics'

By Curtis J. Stimmer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

In the November elections in the United States, voters are likely to show their disdain for "old politics" by crossing party lines or just staying home from the polls, insists Oregon Gov. Tom McCall. The maverick Republican has been trying for the past six months to launch nationally a political "third force" — focused on new ideas and issues rather than candidates and parties.

Tabbed by many as this state's most effective chief executive ever, Governor McCall leaves office in January after serving eight years.

The personable, and often outspoken, political "moderate" is sometimes mentioned as a future presidential candidate. Many here believe he will be offered a federal post early

next year — perhaps a job in President Ford's Cabinet as secretary of the interior.

A look at future

Mr. McCall does not rule out future government service — particularly at the federal level. And he admits he is eager to sell his "third force" idea to the American people.

This week, former Democratic U.S. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota announced he is forming a committee for a constitutional presidency. He says he is not advocating a new political party — but a cause concerned with the "over-personalization" of the U.S. presidency.

"America needs a new spirit. A spirit not based on partisanship. It should come from issues and ideas although it's hard to divorce a spirit from a personality," Mr. McCall says.

"But the spirit should be there first. Then we can make a judgment on who should lead us or become president."

Observations made

In a broad-based interview with this newspaper, Tom McCall made these points:

• The U.S. electorate seems eager to shelve partisanship and the "old politics." A recent Gallup Poll shows that a majority of those of voting age would rather not belong to either the Republican or Democratic Party. Low voter turnouts in statewide primaries indicate further disenchantment.

• Although Watergate, President Ford's pardon of ex-President Nixon, and the inability of the administration and Congress to harness inflation have reinforced voter apathy and frustration, the real culprit is the failure of the system to respond to basic issues.

'Team of experts' proposed

Governor McCall proposes a team of experts who are "above partisanship" to engage in an ongoing national debate on government reform, energy conservation, environmental standards, and old-age and health issues. He suggests an initial foursome of consumer-advocate Ralph Nader, Common Cause head John Gardner, former U.S. attorney general Elliot L. Richardson, and himself.

Goals proposed by the Oregonian include restoring credibility of elected officials; giving Congress more clout — and eliminating the "obstructive" seniority system; setting up regional presidential primaries to replace the present state-by-state practice; broadening use of the initiative and referendum to get better citizen feedback on key issues; adopting a national land-use policy; fostering consumerism and an energy

Japanese interested in Latin America

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Board any airplane in Latin America and you're likely to have at least a couple of Japanese businessmen as traveling companions.

In fact, Japanese businessmen are swarming over Latin America in such increasing numbers these days that their presence is now almost commonplace.

So important has Latin America become to the Japanese that new Japanese investment this year alone will total more than \$2 billion, largely in Brazil, Mexico, and Peru.

Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka's recent visit to Mexico and Brazil was still more proof of the growing Japanese interest in Latin America.

'Land of the future'

"To us, Latin America represents the land of the immediate future," Mr. Tanaka said in Brazil — a message that is being repeated over and over again by Japanese diplomatic and business travelers in the area.

Mr. Tanaka's mission was twofold:

• To dramatize this surge of Japanese interest.

• To conclude new trade treaties which give Japan favorable treatment by both Mexico and Brazil.

A double success

On both accounts, his visit was a success.

In Brazil, Mr. Tanaka signed agreements for the construction of an aluminum industrial complex in the Amazon River basin and a cellulose and paper industry in Espírito Santo state north of Rio de Janeiro. The total Japanese investment in the joint venture projects will come to \$2.2 billion.

In Mexico, agreements were signed for the modernization of west coast Mexican ports, the construction of steel plants, and the expansion of power supply facilities — for a total of more than \$850 million over the next three years.

The Tanaka agreements in both Brazil and Mexico represent only a part of the total Japanese investment flowing into the two countries.

Millions committed

Millions of dollars worth of credit and direct investment funds have been committed to the two nations this year — some \$100 million to Mexico, \$1 billion to Brazil, according to Mr. Tanaka.

The Japanese have loaned Petro-Peru, the Peruvian state oil enterprise, \$380 million to finance new oil exploration in Peru's eastern jungles and to help pay for a 900-mile pipeline to carry the oil out of the jungle and over the rugged Andes Mountains to the northern Pacific port of Bayovar.

*Rockefeller problems

Continued from Page 1

Once the subcommittee has gone through all investigative reports it will make its own report on them, behind closed doors, to the full House Judiciary Committee. According to a subcommittee source, this will be "sometime after Nov. 12."

In private, numerous members of Congress echo Sen. Robert Byrd's public assessment — that the Rockefeller nomination is damaged, but not necessarily fatally so.

But concern grows, particularly among Democrats, on ethical grounds. Mr. Walde, in a telephone interview, makes the sharpest criticism. The large donations and the circumstances of the Lasky book, he says, lead him to believe Mr. Rockefeller's "insensitivity to political ethics and morality... is as insensitive, and as gross, as was Mr. Nixon's," though not so "full-blown."

*Alcatraz's future

Continued from Page 1

Hearings are not expected until 1976 at the earliest, according to a spokesman for the National Park Service, which took over administration of the island more than a year ago.

Island attracts 260,000

Yet, more than 260,000 visitors already have had the opportunity to offer their suggestions to National Park Service guides since the island opened to the public in October, 1973.

And while young visitors were craning their necks, the island made famous by such inmates as Al Capone and "Machine Gun Kelly" already was being integrated as but "a drop in the bucket" into one of the nation's major experiments in urban park systems — the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, administered by the National Park Service.

Since Congress in 1973 authorized up to \$61,610,000 for purchase of federal state and private lands, the National Park Service has acquired more than 15,000 acres of land for picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, nature excursions, and historic tours in San Francisco and nearby Marin County.

The legislation authorized acquisition of up to 82,000 acres to preserve often costly undeveloped land in the thickly settled San Francisco Bay area. Congress is putting finishing touches on a measure authorizing purchase of about 200 more acres in Marin County.

Size complicates question

The large size of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is one reason why an answer to the "what to do with Alcatraz?" question is slow to come.

"We've been so busy developing staff arrangements, assigning duties, and clearing safety hazards, that we haven't had time for other things," says National Park Service spokesman Jack Wheat. To explain why Alcatraz proposals made to San Francisco's Board of Supervisors and to federal agencies have not been gathered together by the Park Service.

Yet there is no shortage of suggestions.

They range from limited repairs or "stabilization" of the crumbling prison cellblocks for use as a museum, to complete demolition. Advocates of the latter can be subdivided into those who would construct a new gambling casino; those who want a statue of San Francisco's patron saint, Saint Francis; those who urge a special wildlife reserve; and the Indian occupiers of 1969-1971 who favor endowment of an Indian cultural-education center.

High cost envisioned

Whatever the outcome, the future of Alcatraz will cost a lot of money — which is one reason why Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy shut it down as a federal prison in 1963. A Park Service spokesman says either repair or demolition would run into millions of dollars since new materials and debris would have to be shipped to and from the island 1½ miles from San Francisco's Telegraph Hill.

In fact, a shortage of funds has left some National Park Service officials less than pleased over growing congressional interest in extending the national recreation area concept to other parts of the country.

"Of 100 staff workers we transferred to the field this year, 81 went to Golden," says James M. Lambe, chief of the Park Service's legislative division in Washington, D.C. "That means we had to cut back on maintenance and guide work for visitors at other parks."

Mr. Lambe maintains new urban park areas could be developed without placing more strain on the National Park Service through an expanded land and water conservation fund. That program, begun in 1965, provides federal land to local governments seeking to buy undeveloped land for park and recreation use.



McCall: political warning

conservation "ethic"; and erecting a "coast-to-coast phalanx" to resist a cutback of environmental standards.

• Despite recent disclosures, former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller would make an excellent vice-president — Governor McCall believes.

"He's in the class of a world statesman. I have no concern about his money. It's always been used to help others," the long-time Rockefeller supporter and personal admirer says.

• President Ford would like to succeed himself in 1976. "It's the old gridiron spirit. He was a football player and he likes competition," Mr. McCall explains.

But he believes that if the President drops out of the race, the Republican Party should choose a leader with "administrative and executive experience" — preferably a governor or former governor.

Mr. Rockefeller is Governor McCall's first choice. But he also mentions Republican Gov. Francis W. Sargent of Massachusetts, Daniel J. Evans of Washington, and Robert Ray of Iowa.

Messrs. Richardson, Gardner, and McCall are also high on his "third force" list.

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"The Monitor must be judged one of the leading newspapers of the English-speaking world... [it] towers over 99 percent of American papers in care and quiet competence," Ben Bagdikian, formerly a Washington Post editor, now National Correspondent, Columbia Journalism Review.

"In the five polls of American newspaper publishers we have conducted since 1952, The Christian Science Monitor has ranked among the top ten, according to three standards, impartial presentation of the news, journalistic independence, and crusading for the public good." Edward L. Bernays, expert on public opinion and public affairs.

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Photo by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Preserving the Swiss way of life

Swiss to vote on expelling aliens

Third referendum in last six years seeks to limit foreign influence on economy, culture

By Reuter

Geneva

The 1 million foreigners living in Switzerland are anxiously awaiting the outcome of a referendum whose acceptance could send half of them home.

The controversial referendum Oct. 20 seeks to reduce the number of aliens in the country to a maximum of 500,000 by the end of 1977. If passed it would lead to one of the greatest mass expulsions of populations in post-war European history.

About 500 non-Swiss would have to quit the country every day, seven days a week, during the demanded three-year phase-out period.

The tiny Centrist Action Nationale (National Action) Party, which has launched the proposal, says foreigners, who currently make up about 17 percent of Switzerland's population of 6.4 million, wield too powerful an influence in the country. The party also contends the country is rapidly becoming overcrowded and over-industrialized.

Foreigners accused

It accuses foreigners of diluting Swiss culture, not integrating into Swiss society, and stealing jobs from Swiss citizens.

The Action Nationale, formed in 1961 and with only four official members in Switzerland's two houses of Parliament, is described as xenophobic by big business, banks, all major

political parties, trade unions, and churchmen.

They say the proposal would mean economic, social, and political disaster, and that its success would signal the end of Switzerland's worldwide reputation as a safe neutral haven for cash and people.

Opponents of the proposal also say the dismissal of so many taxpayers would drive the country toward bankruptcy, and some have compared the small party's move to President Idi Amin's expulsion of Asians from Uganda.

Grassroots support

Although the anti-foreigners move has wide grassroots support, opinion polls predict that it will fail, some say narrowly, to attract the necessary simple majority support to become law.

The latest poll, published in the mass-circulation daily Blick, said it had the support of only 35 percent of voters, compared with 49 percent who were against it.

This is the third attempt in six years to limit the number of foreigners in Switzerland, all coming from the Action Nationale.

The party's last try, in June, 1970, was defeated by only 90,000 votes.

According to the Swiss Constitution, a popular "initiative" of this kind must obtain a majority of votes and the support of a majority of the country's 26 cantons to become law.

More than half the foreign population of about 1,080,000 is Italian. About 11 percent are Spanish, 10 percent West German, 5 percent French, 4 percent Austrian, and 3 percent Yugoslav.

They mostly are employed in the construction, hotels, restaurant, textile, and commerce industries.

The Action Nationale is demanding that foreigners be allowed to constitute only 12 percent of the total population in each canton except Geneva, a major international business and diplomatic center, where they could make up 25 percent of the total. Diplomats would be exempt from the proposed restrictions.

Georges Breny, an Action Nationale member of Parliament, said his party is anxious to preserve Switzerland's personality and sovereignty.

'Not a supermarket'

"We have to leave our descendants the country as we inherited it, with a quality of life, and not a supermarket," he said.

An example of the party's popular support came from metal worker Francois Andrey.

"If being xenophobic means I want to stop the destruction of our country, its invasion by an ocean of concrete and a sea of foreigners, then I'm xenophobic," he said.

A Swiss-German secretary said she would probably vote for the initiative, partly because she and her husband had been asked to leave their apartment to make way for a Spanish couple who could afford a higher rent.

Black market in books thrives in Moscow

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Every Sunday, rain or shine, hustlers and book lovers convene the organized black market in books at a vest-pocket park in downtown Moscow.

It is a place where a Russian might find a volume of Boris Pasternak's poems for 75 rubles (\$100) or a typewritten "version" of an Alexander Solzhenitsyn novel for twice that much — half a month's to a month's pay, for some Russians.

With an apt sense of place — the market meets behind the statue of Ivan Fyodorov, Russia's first printer — the literary exchange helps counter book shortages in the Soviet Union because of the paper industry's inability to meet the demand.

While the bronze Fyodorov endlessly scans a printed sheet, behind his back an elderly man with a goatee puts on glasses to peer at a list of books handed him by a man in a black suit and green shirt.

A few words are exchanged and they go off to seal the deal in a nearby street or courtyard, away from the eyes of police who keep the market under observation.

Police pressure on the illegal market expands and contracts. When no police are there books are slipped from one briefcase to another and money changes hands.

In general, police wink at the operation. They probably know the man in the green shirt as one of the 50 or so "chiefs" who make the market run, procuring the books from his contacts and bossing a group of "slaves" who carry around his wares and may collect his money.

The anti-Soviet label

Police are mainly concerned about samizdat or imported books like Solzhenitsyn's which have been branded "anti-Soviet."

Samizdat, the Russian word for self-publishing, has existed under both czars and commissars.

In 1870 Alexander Radischev was cranking out his call to revolution on his own press; in Tolstoy's study at Yasnaya Polyana is the press he used to publish some of his tracts.

But since the Communist take-over printing presses have now all become controlled by the state and samizdat writers must rely upon typed copies on thin paper.

While there are samizdat works on the black market, they do not make up a major part of the trade and people who produce them are less interested in spreading anti-regime ideas than in making a quick ruble.

Versions copied

When a Western radio station broadcasts "Gulag Archipelago," for example, versions of it are reproduced by people who tape the broadcast or simply take notes.

"Sometimes these versions get down the main ideas and the writer just fills in the missing words on his own," said one Russian familiar with the process.

Shared cost

A Solzhenitsyn fan said he saw a half-dozen samizdat versions of "First Circle" before he got his hands on the book. "Some were close, others were much different from the book, and some could only be said to have been written in Solzhenitsyn's style."

Copies of "Gulag" or "First Circle" printed in the West do penetrate the Soviet Union's closed borders and sell on the black market for upwards of 300 rubles — \$402 at the official exchange rate.

One group of 15 students is reported to have put up 27 rubles — \$36 — each to share a copy of "Gulag" that one of their friends had a chance to buy.

There aren't enough of such books to provide the meat and potatoes of

the black market trade and most of the dealings in books published in the Soviet Union but impossible to buy in stores.

If the police have relaxed, many people bring bulging briefcases full of books to sell. But the most interesting and expensive items are handled by the "chiefs" who bring only lists of books.

People who buy at the market say the "chiefs" unerringly offer the right list to fit the customer. "If you are an intellectual you get a list of genuine writers, workers get a list heavy on detective stories, and a pensioner may get a list of war memoirs."

Sources of books

Some books in the black market merely circulate from one owner to another, others hit the market when a private library is liquidated in an estate.

Many of the books are simply stolen from bookstores and public libraries. "Speculating in Western jeans is an old habit," Izvestia said, "but speculation with Herodotus is a sign of good business."

The newspaper noted the only place the average buyer will see a copy of Herodotus for sale is "maybe in his dreams." Izvestia said a two-volume work by George Sand priced at four rubles sells for 75 at the "Old Horse Market" in Odessa, and Lion Feuchtwanger for 100.

"Every morning the book dealer asks the question: How much does Herodotus cost today?" Izvestia said. "And what about Dostoyevsky? What will people pay for Cervantes? They pay the price life forces them to pay and we should remember this if we want to do away with the Kovalenkos and the starvation for good books which has given birth to him."

A man offering a samizdat version of Solzhenitsyn's "Cancer Ward" for 200 rubles was asked what kind of people buy such a book.

"Whoever needs it," he replied.

Ford und die Getreidelieferungen

Präsident Ford und zwei amerikanische Getreidefirmen verdienen Lob, weil diese von sich aus von Getreidelieferungen an die Sowjetunion im Werte von 500 Millionen Dollar Abstand nehmen. Anlaß zu diesem Schritt war die Sorge um die Lebensmittelpreise für amerikanische Konsumenten.

Der Vertrag, ja die gesamte Frage der Lebensmittelpreise, muß sorgfältig unter die Lupe genommen werden. Eine langfristige Planung wird unerlässlich, da die Vereinigten Staaten verschiedene Erfordernisse aufeinander abzustimmen suchen:

• Die USA wollen Lebensmittel exportieren, um die amerikanische Handelsbilanz zu verbessern. Seit Jahren setzt sich Washington für Lebensmittelpreise ein. Man ist jetzt darum besorgt, daß, wenn die USA ihre Exporte einzuschränken beginnen, das Ausland sich anderswo umsehen könnte — und daß die Vereinigten Staaten sichere Märkte verlieren würden.

• In einer Zeit galoppierender Inflation ist es auch erforderlich, den einheimischen Markt zu schützen. Die im Jahre 1972 erfolgten Getreidelieferungen an die Russen verursachten große Aufregung auf Seiten

der Konsumenten, als es zu Engpässen im Inland kam und die Lebensmittelpreise infolgedessen in die Höhe schossen.

• Der Handel mit der Sowjetunion ist für die Entspannungspolitik Washingtons wichtig. Es muß in Bereichen, wo beide Seiten Vorteile genießen, Zeichen einer Bereitschaft zur Zusammenarbeit geben.

• Nicht zuletzt müssen die ärmeren Länder der Welt durch massive Lebensmittellieferungen unterstützt werden. Mit der Zunahme der Bevölkerung wird die Lebensmittellieferung ein Problem, das unverzügliche Maßnahmen erforderlich macht.

Dem Dilemma, wie diese unterschiedlichen Prioritäten aufeinander abzustimmen sind, liegt der elementare Wandel in der Weltwirtschaft zugrunde. Die beiden nordamerikanischen Erzeuger, die USA und Kanada, können nicht mehr, wie das einst der Fall war, die Kornkammer der Welt sein. Eine Mißernte im Jahre 1972 ließ die Reserven geringer werden, und die Lieferungen an die Sowjetunion trugen dazu bei.

Finanzminister Shultz gab damals zu, daß die USA sich mit dem Vertrag mit der Sowjetunion die Finger ver-

brannt hatten und daß dies ein zweites Mal geschehen sollte, ist es wahrscheinlich, was die USA Ford jetzt vermeiden will.

Besonders beunruhigend: Beschwerde Landwirtschaftsminister Earl Butz, daß die Russen sich so viel Mühe und Geld kaufen, nicht im Voraus abgefragt hätten. Wenn das zutrifft, scheint das System gegen Konsultation, das eingeführt war, als Leonid Brezhnev W. to besuchte, nicht richtig zu funktionieren.

Amerikanische Getreideexporteure werden sich jetzt mit der Regierung und einem Plan für Zusammenarbeit und Berichtung aufstellen, um die Vers im In- und Ausland sicher zu stellen. Es bleibt zu hoffen, daß aus Russen erkennen, daß es in eigenen Interesse liegt, mit der Regierung zusammenzuarbeiten.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung ers auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 7. Oktober.]

Notre société et les sciences occultes

Il se peut que les besoins les plus profonds de notre société aient fait naître l'obsession de l'occultisme. Des penseurs aussi divers que l'anthropologue Margaret Mead, l'évêque épiscopal Paul Moore Jr. et le psychopathe Rollo May, entre autres, ont déclaré au Monitor ce qu'ils considèrent être les causes de la vague actuelle d'occultisme.

Les mots résonnent comme une sirène d'alarme pour notre société : désespoir, anxiété, peur, insécurité, incertitude, détérioration des valeurs, ébranlement des institutions établies, désillusion découlant des travaux d'une génération de technocrates scientifiques, matérialisme mortel.

Nous nous trouvons en présence d'une société traumatisée, ébranlée par la guerre, le Watergate et l'inflation, une société effrayée, à la recherche de réponses, qui demande qu'on lui lise les lignes de la main, qu'on lui prédise l'avenir, qu'on

exorcise ses démons. Mais aller en masse voir le film « L'exorciste » ou étudier les planètes maléfiques de l'astrologie ou même s'occuper un peu de démonologie est symptomatique de ce problème, non une réponse à celui-ci. Recourir à l'occultisme sous quelque forme que ce soit apporte des réponses instantanées, mais fantasmagoriques.

La société qui aspire à être tranquillisée, au réconfort, à la paix, à l'espoir, à la certitude, à un but, ne les trouvera que dans une compréhension grandissante de Dieu. Un grand prophète connaissait cette vérité éternelle lorsqu'il écrivit il y a des siècles : « Si l'on vous dit : Consultez ceux qui évoquent les morts et ceux qui prédisent l'avenir, qui poussent des sifflements et des soupis, répondez : Un peuple ne consultera-t-il pas son Dieu ? » (Esaïe 8:19.) « L'église peut saisir cette occasion d'enseigner que c'est

en Dieu qu'il faut placer sa confiance », fait remarquer le révérend Charles Long, secrétaire général du Conseil mondial des églises. Il déclare : « Il faudra qu'on remette l'accent sur la nature de la sollicitude de Dieu à l'égard... »

Nous devons rejeter les feuillets, le tarot et les horoscopes, connaître qu'une force positive l'œuvre dans la société actuelle doute grandissant suscitée par le rationalisme, parmi nos je en particulier, souligne le besoin d'croire en quelque chose qui dé l'évidence des cinq sens. Les é devraient aider cette société ar sée à sortir de son dilemme. Il j rait en résulter une renaissance tuelle sans précédent.

[Cet article a paru en anglais le Monitor du 6 mars, à la dernière page.]

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British exhibit dramatizes vanishing stately homes

By the Associated Press

London — Britain's stately homes, extravagant monuments to family wealth and power and now a part of the national heritage, are rapidly disappearing from the landscape.

The disappearance is so rapid, in fact, that the Victoria and Albert Museum has opened an exhibit which the organizers say is designed to make people "grieved and shameful" over the loss.

The exhibit, called "The Destruction of the Country House 1875-1975," employs some shock tactics out of keeping with the usually staid image of the Victoria and Albert.

In the show's "Hall of Destruction" there is a giant model of toppling pillars and tumbling stonework covered with photographs of stately houses that no longer exist.

A voice intones the names of the fallen houses: "Wadhurst Castle, Trosley Hall, Aston Clinton House, Haverholme Priory, Nasby Hall."

The names on the "Roll of Dishonor" are interspersed with a sound track of crashing masonry, breaking glass, and bulldozers.

"As rooms have echoed with the disrespectful boots of demolition contractors, beautiful carving, superb plaster work, painted ceilings, splendid chimney pieces and handsome doors have either been destroyed or condemned forever to the anonymity of the antique market," the program says.

"Look, therefore, at these rooms and lament."

The museum lists 1,113 country houses in England, Scotland, and Wales "which have been lost, drastically altered, or ruined during the last 100 years." Most of the casualties were in the postwar years, leaving fewer than 2,000 country houses still standing.

"It represents a big change in the social structure," said Dr. Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert. "One hopes that fewer will go now because there are opportunities to convert these houses to other uses. It is unlikely that any private owner will be able to maintain them on his own by the end of the century."

Higher inheritance and property taxes and the scarcity of live-in help to maintain the rambling houses and their surrounding estates have forced proprietors to sell to land developers or resort to all sorts of tourist gimmicks to keep the houses intact.

The Earl of Devon staged falconry displays at Powderham Castle.

Lord Montagu features an antique car museum and a Cistercian abbey at Beaulieu. Lord Derby recently sold a Van Dyck painting to buy a dozen elephants and some baboons for his safari spread at Knowlsey.

Perhaps the most enterprising is the Duke of Bedford, who attracts more than a million tourists a year to his safari park at Woburn Abbey, where an added attraction is dinner with the duke himself in a refectory lined with 24 Canaletto paintings.

The Duke of Wellington says a "wealth tax" proposed by Britain's Labour party would be a disaster for the country houses. The duke himself has opened his Berkshire home to visitors for an admission fee of 50 pence — \$1.20.

The Labourites want an annual tax on wealth of more than 100,000 pounds, the equivalent of \$240,000.

"It could break up the estate," the duke said. "The land would have to be sold and the contents of the house dispersed. It might become a museum, but it would not continue as a home, which is so unique about the historical houses of Britain."

The publicly subscribed National Trust and the Historic Houses Committee provide some grants for the maintenance of historic estates. But conservationists, preservationists, and the owners say they are a pittance and want more.

"Perhaps one of the troubles with the current crop of owners of stately homes is that they are such a very different breed from their forebears who originally built the houses," Robert Harding wrote in the Sunday Times recently.

"Those men were frequently adventurers, self-seekers, place-hunters, pocket-liners, bankers, promoters, and the rest. Some were highly reprehensible characters, others estimable, but they usually had guts, gusto, and curiously enough, a fantastic and usually well-justified belief in their own good taste."

UN food specialists see urgency for more food

By the Associated Press

Rome — Poor nations must produce more food and rich countries must set aside grain at reasonable prices to prevent the oil-price crisis from mushrooming into widespread hunger, United Nations food specialists have cautioned.

Stability in international agriculture is threatened by the effect of higher oil prices on the countries too poor to pay them, said the 1973-74 commodity review of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

To remedy the situation, the FAO urged a radical reappraisal of the world's economic order and closer international cooperation, along with a drive in the poor countries to produce more on their own.

Shortages involved

"Supply shortages and high prices of most food and feed commodities have raised the specter of widespread hunger in large parts of the developing world," the annual report said.

"The rise in farm costs will necessitate adjustments in the patterns of agricultural production, including changes in location, crop composition, levels of output, and the choice of techniques."

The review predicted that the impact of the oil crisis will last a long time because it has pushed up drastically the cost of fertilizers and pesticides as well as fuel required for transport and production.

Role reversed

Even the United States, it said, was reversing its traditional role of fertilizer exporter because of the shortages. Worldwide, the loss in grains because of the fertilizer shortage

would amount to at least 12 million tons, the review said.

Global agricultural production increased by 4 percent in 1973 after stagnating in 1972, the document said, but the rise was limited to a few products like cereals, sugar, jute, and rubber.

The review said early indications

suggest favorable crops in the near future if good weather prevails.

"In the United States, with the removal of all mandatory set-aside requirements under the wheat and feed-grains programs, and providing weather conditions are favorable, grain output is expected to rise significantly," the review said.

The FAO said milk production is expected to accelerate, and "moderate increases" in livestock supplies, especially beef and veal, promise to push down meat prices.

But it said fish was likely to remain expensive. It warned there also are no signs of an easing in the tight sugar supply.

Olympic coins had wrong date

By the Associated Press

Ottawa

The wrong mint year has been imprinted on 8,000 to 10,000 coins that have been put into circulation in connection with the 1976 Montreal summer Olympic games, a spokesman for the Olympic coin program says.

Often, coins with minting errors become collectors' items.

The coins involved are in the first series minted in 1973 and have a face value of \$10 each. But they sold here at \$45 for a set of four before the error was detected by Olympic coin program officials.

Peter Degraaf, an Ottawa coin dealer, said he had ordered some of the misstruck coins from someone who spotted them in Switzerland.

"I'd buy them at \$50 a coin, right off the bat," he said. Dealers have offered the coins for sale in the United States.

Wrong die used

The coin program spokesman said the error was made in the \$10 coin in the first series, which pictures a map of the world. The wrong die was used, resulting in the year 1974 appearing on the obverse side of the coin, next to Queen Elizabeth II, rather than the actual mint year of 1973, the spokesman added.

The error was limited to one die, he said, and appears only on 8,000-10,000 of two million coins struck. Because the error was not immediately discovered, all the coins left the mint and have been sold throughout the world, the spokesman said.

Mazda readies new model for U.S. markets

By Reuter

Tokyo

Mazda Motors of America's parent company, Toyo Kogyo, has announced it plans to re-enter the United States market with a fuel-saving rotary-engine car. Gas consumption in the new car will be a least 20 percent less than present rotary models.

Toyo Kogyo had temporarily suspended shipments of the rotary-engine cars to the U.S. because of a sharp rise in inventories. Production by the Japanese carmaker was also cut from a peak of 20,000 models a month to about 4,000 to 5,000 units, as a result of a drop in popularity due to high fuel ratios.

Guinea-Bissau prepares to take on independence

Guinea-Bissau — As Portuguese troops rapidly pull out of their former colony of Guinea-Bissau, the African republic's new leaders remain secluded deep in the hinterland or over the border in neighboring Guinea.

Although Portugal and the rest of the world recognized the new republic's sovereignty over a month ago, there is a curious hiatus of government in the capital town of Bissau.

The ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) has sent in hundreds of troops to guard key installations.

Soldiers man roadblocks around the town to search for arms. Because of the Portuguese presence, the PAIGC's influence in Bissau was limited, while a rival liberation movement known as FLING was reputed to be fairly strong. The primary concern has thus been to ensure security.

Low ranks first

The PAIGC is rapidly taking over administrative centers in Bissau, but the men moving in are mostly low-ranking cadres whose task is just to keep the wheels moving.

PAIGC has announced that the seat of government for the time being will be Madina Do Boe, a small village about 100 miles inland.

It is hard to believe that the government will wish to remain long in this tiny gathering of primitive dwellings, accessible only by helicopter or mud roads frequently cut by rains.

The village has symbolic significance for the PAIGC, since it is in this area that they say they held an assembly to declare unilateral independence just over a year ago, when they were still fighting their 12-year guerrilla war against Portugal.

Security problems

The PAIGC has also cited the security problems in Bissau and pointed out that its movement traditionally waged its struggle in the countryside rather than the towns.

But PAIGC officials say privately that the important leaders such as President Luis Cabral and party Secretary-General Aristides Pereira are waiting for the Portuguese to complete their withdrawal scheduled for Oct. 31.

They do not want to move into Bissau while Portuguese soldiers are still swarming about the town, and Portuguese delegate Carlos Fabiao, the former governor, is still ensconced in the governor's palace.

The PAIGC has set up its tempo-

rary headquarters in the former Portuguese Air Force officers' mess just opposite the governor's palace.

Senior representative

Juvenio Gomes, the new Mayor of Bissau, commutes between there and the town hall 200 yards away. He has been in Bissau as the PAIGC's senior representative since shortly after last April's coup in Portugal, which prepared the way for decolonization.

The PAIGC has already taken over the police, education, and weather forecasting. Portuguese are training Africans to take over the airport control tower and radar services before their withdrawal.

Brito dos Santos, one of the few senior PAIGC men present, sits in the Bissau High School, preparing for the new school year this autumn, when he says all schools will reopen as usual.

Some teachers will be replaced and schoolbooks will be rewritten. Instead of concentrating on Portugal, history and geography books will emphasize first Guinea-Bissau, then the rest of Africa, then other countries engaged in liberation struggles, and finally the rest of the world, he says.

Friendly air

Although Bissau is bristling with machine guns, the atmosphere is friendly. The PAIGC, the retiring Portuguese troops, and the local population all seem to get on well with one another.

In Bissau itself, lines of people waiting for casual employment outside the labor exchange and the Portuguese Army barracks demonstrate PAIGC's pressing need to find work for 17,000 African troops disbanded by the Portuguese.

Guinea-Bissau leaders hope their country will soon be self-sufficient in food. But it is a poor country, which will need economic aid from abroad if it is to start developing the economy beyond agricultural production.

Soviet and Chinese links

There are already well-established links with the Soviet bloc and China, which helped PAIGC in its fight against the Portuguese. But the PAIGC emphasizes that it is ready to keep close relations with Portugal.

Portuguese is likely to remain the official language, and a Portuguese official delegation has already visited Bissau for facts on future economic aid.

Nevertheless, Guinea-Bissau remains ideologically anchored among Africa's left-wing nations.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Nixon files suit to keep his documents

Washington
Former President Richard M. Nixon filed a suit in federal court Thursday to retain custody of millions of documents from his administration.

Mr. Nixon asked the court to order presidential counsel Philip W. Buchan and two other government officials not to produce or disclose any presidential materials to anyone other than himself.

In the complaint the former President said he had entered into an agreement with the Ford administration to house his presidential materials and personal records in California, but that the White House has not honored the agreement.

600 more British troops ordered to Ulster

London
The British Defense Ministry announced Thursday that 600 more troops are being sent to Northern Ireland, following prison riots that sparked widespread violence in the province. This brings British troop strength in the troubled province to 15,100.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Harold Wilson met with his Cabinet in emergency session to discuss the prison riots. Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary for the province, flew back from Belfast Thursday morning and rushed to 10 Downing Street.

Meanwhile in Northern Ireland, four hostages, including the warden, who were seized by women prisoners at Armagh Prison Wednesday were released Thursday after the women were reportedly assured there was no truth to rumors that some of the inmates of the Maze Prison near Belfast had been killed in rioting there.

18 European airports 'vulnerable' to terrorists

Washington
Eighteen major West European airports are highly vulnerable to Arab guerrilla attack because of lax security or proximity to terrorist activity, according to a secret government survey.

The survey, by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), listed Geneva and Zurich among the 18 airports. These two are particularly vulnerable to attack because of Arab guerrilla anger over Switzerland's willingness to host the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

"Attacks of this kind [at Geneva and Zurich] would be aimed at disrupting the peace conference and as punishment of the Swiss for allowing the conference to be held in Switzerland," the FAA said.

Ford vetoes Turkish aid cutoff

Washington
President Ford vetoed Thursday the second time a controversial measure to cut off military aid to Turkey, and the House of Representatives promptly upheld the

veto by a narrow margin.

Shortly after the President rejected the Turkish aid curtailment proposal, the House — with heavy absenteeism — voted 161-81 on a move to override. The vote fell two votes short of the two-thirds needed to overturn the President's rejection.

Since the House failed to override the veto, House leaders are forced to work out a new compromise on the controversial Turkish aid proposal.



James Schlesinger

Schlesinger warns of Army shortfall

Washington
Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said Wednesday the Army is only marginally adequate to meet its European commitments in the face of increasing Soviet forces.

Mr. Schlesinger called for the rejection of "mindless clichés," which

have too frequently characterized American debate on military issues, along with the arguments of those advocating unilateral disarmament.

The Defense Secretary told the Association of the United States Army's annual dinner that with 13 divisions the Army is hard-pressed to fulfill its post-Vietnam worldwide strategy of fighting 1½ wars simultaneously.

U.S. to tighten college loans

Washington
New rules have been drafted by the government to reduce the volume of defaults in federally insured college-student loans, which have cost taxpayers an estimated \$252 million.

At the same time, the new proposals by the U.S. Office of Education are designed to protect student borrowers from being shortchanged by trade schools and colleges. One provision would require institutions to establish "equitable refund policies" and return tuition money promptly if the school closes or the student drops out.

Under the proposed rules, loan payments would be made in several installments, based on the school's academic schedule, rather than in a lump sum. The agency said this would reduce the amount of potential default for early dropouts.

To protect students, the proposed rules call on educational institutions to provide prospective students with "a complete and accurate statement" about programs, faculty, and facilities. Trade and vocational schools also would be required to make sure that applicants have the ability to benefit from their training.

Chile to sell banks back to public

Santiago, Chile
The Chilean Government announced Thursday it would sell back to the public the 18 commercial banks that were nationalized by the state under the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

Finance Minister Jorge Cauas told a press conference Chile would also allow foreign capital investment in the banks.

Ninety percent of commercial banking activity was currently in state hands, and the government only intended to retain control of the national bank (Banco del Estado), he said.

Senate study scans Soviet propaganda

Washington
A Senate staff study says the Soviet

Union is continuing a massive arms buildup and an intensive propaganda campaign aimed at weakening the United States.

The propaganda campaign was credited with achieving its first objective with the signing of the first SALT agreement in 1972. Remaining objectives were listed as weakening NATO through substantial U.S. troop withdrawals in Europe, and a European security agreement that will firm up the division of Germany and Communist influence in Eastern Europe.

The staff study was made public by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.



Wrong diplomatic note

No one said, 'Play it again'

Florence, Brazil
Only one thing went wrong in the otherwise impeccable reception for East German Ambassador Gunther Severin in this southern Brazilian town — the military band played the West German national anthem.

The Ambassador hid his embarrassment at the time and remained standing at attention. But he mentioned it later to Santa Catarina Gov. Colombo Salles, who ordered the band to make immediate amends.

The two men stood to attention again, and this time the band hit the right note.

Western reporter sees Moscow activist trial

Moscow
Soviet officials, in an unprecedented move, Thursday allowed a Western reporter and leading dissidents to attend the opening of the carelessly-driven trial of Jewish activist Viktor Polisky.

Mr. Polisky, a physicist, is charged with injuring a teen-age pedestrian last March. A defense statement made available to foreign reporters before the trial began argued that the girl had tried to commit suicide.

Jewish spokesmen have alleged that the trial is police persecution of Mr. Polisky, who applied to leave the country some four years ago, but has been refused an exit visa on security grounds.

Emergency bill to ease mortgages

Washington
Home buyers should find mortgage money easier to locate as a result of an emergency housing credit bill passed by Congress Tuesday. The bill, which authorizes up to \$7.5 billion for federal purchases of conventional housing mortgages, was a priority request of President Ford in his economic message to Congress a week ago.

Court urged to reinstate women-jurors ruling

The Supreme Court is being urged to reinstate its own decision upholding the right of states to exclude women from jury duty unless they volunteer.

The court has heard arguments in two cases, one civil and one criminal, challenging Louisiana's requirement that women step forward voluntarily if they wish to be jurors. The court unanimously upheld a similar requirement in Florida 13 years ago, but two-thirds of the present court have been appointed since that decision, and the court has been favorable recently to women's causes.

Michigan bank dec to keep small accounts

The Michigan National Bank in Detroit abandoned Wednesday its policy of dropping savings accounts that maintain deposits of less than \$100. The bank had been attacked for forsaking the poor.

Bank President George Flett said the bank could not afford to transact on small accounts. Since the policy was public, the bank has come under attack from some community groups. The Michigan NAACP had urged depositors to boycott the bank of its competitors.

UN to review South African membership

United Nations

The Security Council will meet to start a review of South Africa's future membership in the United Nations, a UN spokesman announced. The decision follows the Sept. 3 adoption of a resolution by the General Assembly calling on the 15-nation council to "review the relationship between the United Nations and Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the charter and the universal declaration of human rights."

QUOTE

Kissinger's opinion of a Cuban trip

"What bothered me was that it turned out," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, commenting humorously on a question of whether he had obeyed to the recent trip to Cuba that Sen. Jacob Javits (R) of New York and Sen. Dan Rostenkowski (D) of Illinois had made several weeks ago, in the 60s of which they talked with Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Dr. Kissinger, at the time, told the New York Times that "a world is emerging, a world whose reality, well-being, and moral fulfillment demands interdependence," face is with three crises: inflation, which has become a "global phenomenon," threat of mass starvation, and the "abrupt rise of energy costs."



Picasso's 'Guernica' — Where will it finally hang?

Madrid
Galvanized by news that the heirs of Pablo Picasso and the French Government have reached agreement on the disposal of the late artist's works, a private group of Madrid lawyers is seeking ways to acquire "Guernica" for Spain, writes Monitor special correspondent Richard Mowrer.

The famous painting, depicting the

bombing of the Basque town of Guernica by the Nazi allies of Gen. Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War, hangs in the New York Museum of Modern Art.

The Andalusian artist painted "Guernica" in Paris and dedicated it to "the Spanish people" then fighting General Franco's nationalists. It had been hoped here that the painting

would be given to Spain. But now there is anxiety that "Guernica" will go permanently to the Picasso museum in Paris.

In the event "Guernica" does not come to Spain, there is an alternative proposal mentioned here: that it should hang in the Security Council at the United Nations "as a universal symbol against terrorism and violence."

★ Ford on pardon: no 'deal' made

Continued from Page 1

devasting, even catastrophic," he, as Vice-president, was still scheduled to make appearances in Mississippi and Louisiana and he carried out his assignment, he said, deliberately sticking to his earlier position about Mr. Nixon while the White House struggled with its next move.

Six options

Mr. Ford revealed that among six options that the besieged White House group was desperately considering was the question "whether the President could pardon himself."

Historians will discuss even the slightest detail of the unprecedented appearance for which the only known precedent is by President Lincoln in 1862, which was informal, with no minutes taken.

The big chamber is 30 feet high, green carpeted and light green on three sides, with the committee sitting in two tiers in front against dark paneled wood.

Chairman Hungate rapped sharply three times at 9:58.

Quiet entry

Mr. Ford entered quietly without fanfare, seated alone at a long table facing a three-head microphone and a tickled ice-water carafe flashing in the TV lights.

He was not sworn in. He wore a striped tie and a dark suit with a faint stripe. Mr. Ford sat silent and did not greet the committee with his usual gusto. His voice was level and subdued, without flourishes and at times he seemed almost on the defensive. He sturdily defended his pardon, particularly when he was pressed by Democrats as to the precedent it set on the legal process.

No embellishments

Mr. Ford's tone was generally matter-of-fact without embellishments. On Aug. 1 and 2, he said, he

discussed a possible pardon with General Haig and Mr. Nixon's chief attorney, James D. St. Clair. The only condition he placed on the pardon was that Mr. Nixon accept it. Acceptance of the pardon, he believed, was an acknowledgment of guilt.

Pardon requests of any of Mr. Nixon's associates, he said, would be routed through the justice department. He started his text at 10:15 and finished at 10:57, going immediately into questions from subcommittee members.

It was a strange feeling for those in the courtroom, hearing the former President and his men sitting around, "shooting the breeze," arguing, laughing, breaking in on one another, tossing off the famous "expletive deleted" like members of a comfortable men's club.

There was some slamming and clunking on the sound track during the first tapes' key lines when the President is heard telling John Dean, "The, uh, but the, way you, you've handled it, it seems to me has been very skillful, because you — putting your fingers in the dikes every time that leaks have sprung here and sprung there."

Before the tapes were played Judge Sirica told the jury: "The transcripts are not evidence in this case. The only evidence is what you have heard or have not heard on the tape, not what you've seen in the transcript. You are the sole judges of what is or what is not on the tapes."

Following more testimony by John Dean and more playing of tapes, the judge was scheduled to hold a hearing late Thursday on motions by Mr.

★ Is independence worth the price in Bangladesh?

Continued from Page 1

The government is not winning any friends among the malnourished poor who have streamed into Dacca over the past month or two. Having left the rural areas because of floods and food shortages, many of these people have taken to begging in the streets of the capital city.

But the government seems determined to keep them off the streets and has rounded up quite a few at gun point and taken them to camps. There they are fed a few wheatcakes each day, sometimes supplemented by some onions and milk.

Once locked into a camp, the people say they cannot get out again. At a school which had been transformed into such a center for the destitute, the people spoke of being in a "concentration camp."

Degradation and hunger

"We did better at begging than this," said an emaciated man from Mymensingh to the north of Dacca. "Conditions outside the camp were better than this."

The man's wife was incoherent with grief. She had just lost her child to

starvation. Its tiny body lay wrapped in a dirty blanket on the concrete floor of one of the schoolrooms.

In some cases, the soldiers who rounded people up did it so swiftly and brutally that children were separated from their parents in the process.

"I lost my child when they brought us to this camp," wailed a middle-aged woman from Rangpur district in the northwestern part of Bangladesh. "I came to Dacca in search of food and now I have lost my child."

"Stop talking about it, woman!" barked her husband. "They will not help you."

What independence?

"What kind of an independent country is this where they keep people caged up?" asked an angry man at the same camp.

On a blackboard at the camp, a government official had written in chalk, for this reporter's benefit, a schedule of feeding times for the people. If the schedule was to be believed, the people were getting bread and milk or bread and lentils three times a day.

"Don't believe it," several people said. They declared that they were only getting one meal a day or one two thin wheatcakes per person.

At the Mirpur camp on the northwestern side of Dacca conditions were considerably better. The Salvation Army had brought extra rations to this camp and was also providing medical treatment.

Held by force

But here, too, the people said that they had been brought to the camp by force and were not allowed to leave it.

"The government officials don't really care about the people, but they are worried about their international image," said a volunteer relief worker at one of the camps.

"That's why they are rounding the people up and taking them off the

streets," he said. "They don't care about the people to be seen."

Whether the discontent of the masses will ever be channelled into organized opposition movement remains to be seen. Longtime residents of this part of the world contend the Muslim Bengalis are capable of accepting endless suffering.

Seeds of rebellion

But there are opposition groups in Bangladesh, small and fragile though they may be, which are on getting a revolution going.

While these groups have mobilized many of the poor, they had a definite appeal for some Bengali "freedom fighters" waged a guerrilla war against West Pakistan Army before the liberation of Bangladesh and now betrayed by Sheikh Mujib and men surrounding him.

One of the most prominent among these dissidents has been a lieutenant colonel who was once a liberation hero and later the commander of Dacca army brigade. He went underground several months ago.

Right city, wrong country — sailors miss their boat

By the Associated Press

Valparaiso, Chile
Three sailors from the West Ind who showed up here recently to call their ship really missed the boat.

They were told to report to the St. Universe Patriot, but Port of India officials said they had no ship in harbor by that name and none was expected.

Then, it was discovered the sailors were to have reported at Valparaiso, Chile, several thousand miles away.

Officials called the New York company that hired them, and it was making arrangements to get the sailors to the South American city.

سكنا عن الأصل



Kurdish soldiers in Iraq's northern mountains wait for the snows before launching a counteroffensive

Photos by Scott Smith

Kurdish insurgents in Iraq: Winter offensive on the way

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Last spring the Kurdish people of northern Iraq resumed their 15-year armed struggle for home rule. During the summer government troops equipped with Soviet tanks and planes drove the Kurdish guerrillas back into the mountains, and thousands of refugees fled to neighboring Iran. Now the Kurdish leader, General Barzani (below), is preparing for a counteroffensive.

High in the rugged mountains dividing Iraq's northern plain from Syria, Turkey, and Iran, the 60,000-man Kurdish guerrilla army waits for winter's first snows before launching a new drive against Iraq's besieging, Soviet-equipped forces.

The guerrillas are fighting for home rule for the 2 million to 3 million Kurdish people of northern Iraq — a people with a different language, culture, and traditions from the Arabs who form the ethnic majority in Iraq.

The war has been in progress off and on for the past 15 years. Last March the Kurds went over to the offensive again after a three-year truce, and since then the conflict has raged with greater ferocity than ever.

Limited autonomy rejected

The truce collapsed when the veteran Kurdish leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, rejected a plan for limited Kurdish autonomy first offered and then imposed by the government in Baghdad.

The latest Kurdish demands are more embarrassing to the government than were

those put forward when the rebellion erupted in 1961. Iraq earns more than \$3 billion each year from its rich oil fields around Kirkuk and Mosul. General Barzani says these are predominantly Kurdish cities and demands that a fair share of the oil income go to the Kurds to develop their impoverished territory.

After three generations of battle the general still leads the main body of Kurds, although other Kurds loyal to Baghdad have joined Iraqi Communists in a "national front" dominated by the ruling Baath (Arab Socialist) Party.

Sons divided

Two of General Barzani's sons, Idriss and Messaoud, share many of the main military and political tasks with the general's chief political adviser, Dr. Mamoud Osman. But a third son, Obeidallah, opposed his father and is a minister in the Baghdad government.

Together with Habib Karim, secretary-general of General Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), Idriss and Messaoud run the "liberated" areas and maintain liaison with Kurdish sympathizers and supporters abroad, mainly in Iran.

Commanding the Kurdish army, called Pesh Merga ("those facing death") in the Kurdish language, is Rashid al-Sindi, a

veteran of all the mountain campaigns. Another grizzled fighter is his deputy, Haj Abdallah, who guided this reporter in Kurdistan before fighting erupted last March.

Back to strongholds

After initial Kurdish successes against the Iraqis at Ruwandiz and near the Turkish border last spring, Iraq committed about 23 of its 27 infantry and armored brigades, perhaps 80,000 men in all, and its Air Force to a summer offensive that swept the Kurds back into their mountain strongholds. At least 60,000 — mainly older people, women, and children — fled Iraqi bombs and shells to the relative safety but uncertain future of Iranian refugee camps.

Now General Barzani's men, their backs to a friendly Iran and a less helpful Turkey, each with big Kurdish minorities of its own, face the winter snows, which give them a tactical advantage. They admit losing up to 5,000 of their civilian population and half that many fighters, but claim far heavier Iraqi losses.

Outside statesmen, including Egyptian President Sadat, have reportedly offered to mediate. Iraqi leaders charge that Israeli arms supplies and advisers on the Kurdish side helped weaken Arab unity against Israel. General Barzani, bitter at Moscow's backing for Baghdad, has repeatedly appealed for American help, apparently in vain.

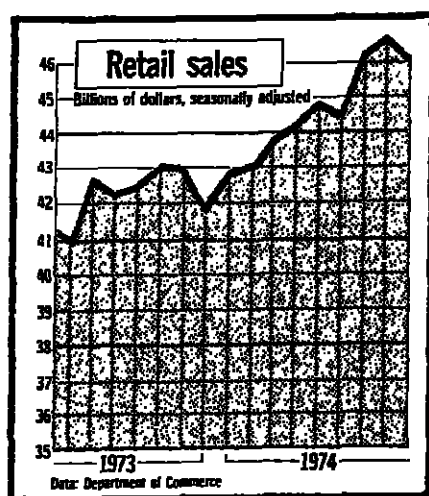


By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer



This year's fighting has driven refugees (left) to camps such as this one (right) on the Iranian frontier

financial



Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford's admonition this week to "balance your family budget," pay as much as possible in cash, and "learn how to use credit wisely" may well be heeded by the consuming public. Not out of fealty to the President, that is, but because con-

U.S. householders, now deep in debt, showing more caution about spending

sumers are up to their ears in debt already.

Consumers owe a record high of \$154.5 billion (as of August) in installment debt — 50 percent more than they owed four years ago. And historically consumers have slowed down their purchases when credit obligations have begun taking too large a chunk of their income.

To economic policy planners, the mountain of debt bodes trouble for sellers of big-ticket items, on which consumers are likely to rein in their spending first. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, commented recently that buyer resistance may be the most important factor in the sluggishness of the economy.

Several surveys of consumer senti-

ment show householders more worried and more cautious about spending plans than in many years. The University of Michigan Consumer Survey Center shows confidence at the lowest level in the 28 years it has been taking the public pulse, and a Conference Board survey depicts a sharp drop since early summer.

Auto sales decline

The effect of consumer confidence — or availability of discretionary income — has begun to show up starkly in retail sales figures. The auto industry reports that sales of new cars for the first 10 days of October was 15 percent below the same period a year ago. Consumers stayed away from the showrooms in droves in apparent protest to price

tags several hundred dollars higher than on last year's models.

Installment debt rising

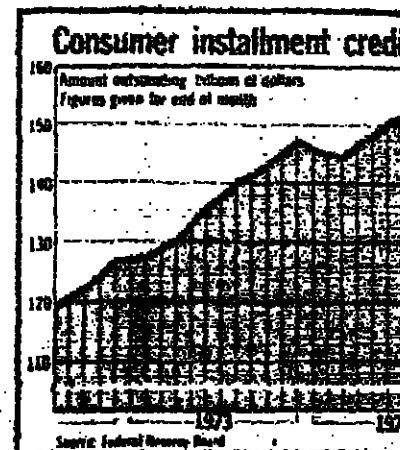
The dollar volume of retail sales fell 1.3 percent from August to September, for the first decline since June. Sales of color TV sets, which held up close to last year's levels for the first six months of this year, dropped 20 percent at an annual rate during September.

The auto industry is trying to lure customers to its new models by offering longer terms (and hence lower monthly payments). The Ford Motor Credit Company, lending arm of the auto giant, acknowledges it is making more loans this year that run longer than three years, and First National City Bank of New York is promoting four-year auto loans.

Yet with an economic slowdown and rising unemployment becoming the common expectation, consumers are almost sure to be more cautious about taking on new debt. Existing debt is already eating up a bigger share of disposable income. Installment payments, which took up 13.5 percent of disposable income (what's left after taxes and other deductions) four years ago, rose to 16.8 percent in August and probably is higher now.

Moreover, necessities like food and fuel are taking a larger percentage of disposable income and leaving less for discretionary purchases. Householders are just likely to make the old refrigerator do another year if they can.

Some 80 percent of consumers use some form of credit, and two-thirds of all credit is used by the young-



Charts by a staff

marrieds in middle-income bracket. This is the same group that is hit by rising costs. It includes couples purchasing and furnishing homes where the wives are least likely to be able to work profitably to supplement the family income.

Thus the pileup of consumer credit hanging over the economy is becoming a matter of increasing concern to industries that depend on credit.

U.S. subsidies—often not money well spent?

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
This year the United States Government will give away \$95 billion worth of gifts, and in many cases the money will not be well spent.

These are key findings of a comprehensive study of the cost of federal subsidy programs — from fertilizer-development grants to GI home loans — released by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The wide range of federal subsidies is "seriously distorting our economy" and should be reviewed by a national commission and then overhauled by omnibus legislation, contends committee vice-chairman William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin.

The committee report, released Friday, argues that many subsidies contribute to inflation by keeping the marketplace from functioning effectively, thus causing price increases. Economic research projects the committee sponsored found that subsidies tend to "redistribute income to the affluent" in support of "outmoded or nonexistent" objectives.

Rapidly rising cost

The committee defines federal subsidies as "the provision of economic assistance at the expense of others" to private-sector producers or consumers.

The cost of this governmental gift-giving is rising rapidly and in some cases without much control, the committee found. Between fiscal years 1970 and 1975, the total cost of federal subsidies grew 55 percent to \$95 billion.

Fiscal years are the time periods used in government accounting. Fiscal year 1975 began July 1, 1974, and will end June 30, 1975.

Benefit-in-kind subsidies grew at the fastest rate, climbing 130 percent between fiscal 1970 and '75. When the government provides something to individuals or communities at less than its cost of production, that is a benefit-in-kind subsidy.

Various kinds of federal tax subsidies grew by the largest dollar

amount between fiscal 1970 and '75 and now constitute almost two-thirds of the total value of federal subsidies — some \$60 billion.

Other forms of federal subsidies the report analyzed included direct cash payments, like GI educational benefits. Credit subsidies also were examined. These take a variety of forms, including government provision of loan insurance or government loans at below-market interest rates. The report did not analyze the subsidizing effects of some federal regulatory practices.

One reason subsidy costs are mushrooming, the congressional study says, is that not all subsidies involve direct congressional appropriations and thus they avoid yearly political scrutiny.

For example, direct cash payment subsidies, which must be voted yearly by Congress, "have grown relatively little," the committee found.

No isolated case?

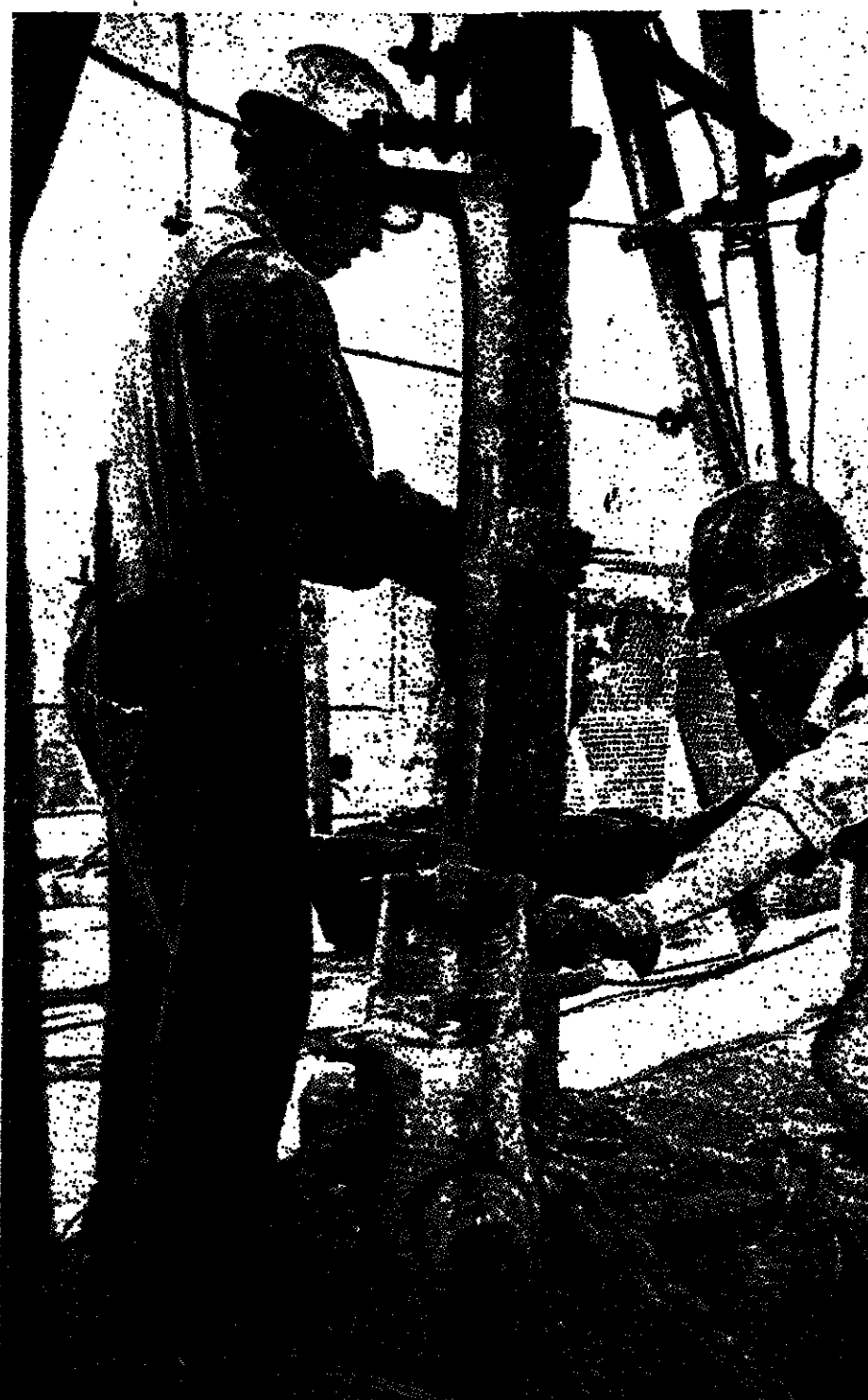
But benefit-in-kind subsidies, which often do not require a separate congressional appropriation, grew 130 percent during the fiscal 1970-75 period. The committee claims this was not an isolated case, adding, "Programs that are not included in the regular budget review all show major increases."

Subsidies have a cost for the taxpayer, public whether or not they involve a specific congressional appropriation. Revenue lost through tax subsidies to various groups must be recouped through a higher general level of taxation on the public, if a given spending level is to be maintained or more deficit avoided.

The recent study provides a revealing glimpse of which sectors of the economy receive the largest subsidies from the federal government.

Commercial ventures are the largest recipients of government subsidies. Their benefits will be worth an estimated \$21.5 billion in fiscal 1975. The health-care sector of the economy receives the second-largest amount of aid and is the sector whose level of assistance is growing most rapidly. Health-care subsidies will total \$16.6 billion in fiscal '75, the report claims.

At the other end of the subsidy



Louisiana wildcatters—U.S. exploration subsidies hit

scale, international aid recipients will get \$2.4 billion — less than any other subsidy users except the transportation industry. The fiscal '75 subsidy to the transportation sector of the economy is estimated to be \$2.3 billion.

By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

The study offers a variety of examples of subsidies that do not work. The most glaring is the assertion that \$1.4 billion in annual petroleum exploration subsidies to oil companies generate only \$150 million in additional petroleum reserves.

Rail workers expected to lead union demands for increases in wages

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Railroad unions will press demands for a 35 percent wage increase over two years and other contract gains, despite appeals by President Ford for wage restraint by American labor.

The unions say: "We have lived with inflation. Our members are now lagging 10 to 11 percent behind the cost of living. The money is due."

Without waiting for the start of contract negotiations that will have a Dec. 31 deadline, most major carriers will petition for Interstate Commerce Commission approval of an across-the-board 7 percent freight rate increase, to be effective Jan. 1. The aim is in part to offset inevitable sharp boosts in rail labor costs.

Roads previously were granted a conditional 10 percent rate increase June 20 and were allowed to put in effect a 3.3 percent surcharge to offset higher fuel costs.

The wage and rate moves underscore the difficulties ahead for the Ford administration in its efforts to slow inflation. Unions are in no mood to give ground when they are convinced increases are justified. And employers, generally, feel that if unions press for more money and benefits, the increased labor costs will have to be made up at least in part through higher prices.

This is the situation now in the soft-coal bargaining, which is moving toward a Nov. 12 deadline for a settlement or a nationwide strike.

Substantial increase

Many operators concede that there will be a substantial wage increase for miners, who now average close to \$50 a day. Their costs will be further inflated by more expensive fringe benefits and in health and safety improvements.

The operators say higher costs must mean higher coal prices. Some add pointedly: If prices must be held and profits are affected, there will be less incentive to invest in new or

expanded mines to meet national shortages.

The Oil, Chemical, and Atom Workers, also an important union in the energy field, is taking a similar position. According to OCAW, if the are to be peaceful settlements bargaining with major oil companies, there must be very substantial wage increases — to include a "catch-up" cost-of-living increase of 50 cents an hour, retroactive to May 1, and \$1.50-an-hour raise on Jan. 7, 1975, as on Jan. 7 of each succeeding year of the duration of new contracts.

The union also lists as "mandatory" a cost-of-living "escalator" plan that would increase wages every two months "in an amount equal to the percentage increase in the U.S. consumer price index." Under such formula, C-of-L adjustments would be more frequent and for more money than under most union contracts.

Higher costs, higher prices

Oil-industry employers who have winced under public criticism of big profits say, only privately so far, that higher labor costs would have to mean higher prices if the industry is to be able to maintain necessary high levels of production.

Mine, railroad, and oil negotiations are the largest and most critical coming up. After they are cleared 1975 will be relatively quiet on bargaining fronts. President Ford's effort to check inflation will have a better chance to take hold then.

In the rail industry, current contracts covering some 600,000 employees in 20 unions run out at the end of this year. Intensive negotiations are due to start the latter part of this month. Union spokesmen say that "the atmosphere generally is good," leading to hopes that agreements can be worked out peacefully "before present contracts expire."

In the past, rail negotiations have tended to drag on for as much as a year or more beyond contract terminations, while slow-moving and usually ineffective Railway Labor Act procedures stalled strike action. The unions and industry were successful in negotiating the present contracts without government intervention in early 1973, and both sides hope to do it again.

Different circumstances
However, the circumstances are different now, without controls. Although they probably will bargain separately, the unions have closely similar demands. They want a 20 percent wage increase effective next Jan. 1 and a 15 percent raise Jan. 1, 1976, under two-year agreements. The workers' last raise was 4 percent last Jan. 1.

The 170,000-member United Transportation Union, headed by Al H. Chesser and the nation's largest operating union, commissioned an independent research firm to study rail wages and give the UTU "the facts" on the relationship between the workers' pay and inflated costs. According to Mr. Chesser, the report showed "railroad employees need 11 to 13 percent in wages, just to catch up, without any productivity increase to improve their standard of living." The UTU and other rail unions say that with prices still rising, the 20 percent increase will be "mandatory" in January.

Living clause demanded

The unions also are demanding a cost-of-living clause (2 cents an hour for every 0.8-point increase in the consumer price index) to keep wages in line with further price rises.

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Lag cuts workers

Lagging sales of color TV sets, radios, and hi-fi equipment are forcing the home-entertainment industry to cut output and lay off workers. Blaming tightfisted consumer spending for the sales lag, General Electric, RCA, and Admiral Corporation recently have laid off more than 3,000 employees.

Because of the economic squeeze, RCA temporarily has shelved plans for introducing its Selectavision home videotape

recording and playback system. RCA, however, is pressing ahead with development work on a low-cost "video disc," which it hopes to demonstrate publicly early next year. It plays color programs through a home TV receiver on an ingenious "record-player attachment." The disc, which looks like an ordinary phonograph record, can play up to 45 minutes of color TV programming on one side.

Bank backs down

Detroit
The Michigan National Bank of Detroit has backed off from a policy of dropping savings accounts that maintain deposits of less than \$50. The bank had been attacked for forsaking the poor.

Bank president George Pierson had said last week the bank was taking the step because it could not afford paying for transactions on small accounts. This week Mr. Pierson rescinded the order without comment.

When the policy was made public the bank came under attack from some community leaders.

Farm supplies down

Chicago
The sale of major farm equipment is down sharply from 1973, but an industry spokesman said he does not believe it is a dire sign.

"It's not comparable with what's going on in the auto industry or home appliances," said a spokesman for the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute. "There is definitely a softening of the farm equipment market," he said, "but you're comparing it with a tremendous year last year — the best since I don't know when."

Figures compiled by the institute, a trade organization, show tractor sales are down 8 percent for the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period in 1973.

Tractors are the biggest-selling item of major farm equipment. Combines are next; they were down 9.7 percent.

The spokesman said one reason for the sales decline in most items is because there aren't enough available.

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sports

N.Y. Rangers eye the Stanley Cup

A good team, they often beat the best

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Others may talk about Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal as the 1974-75 National Hockey League season get under way, but those perennial bridesmaids from New York say it's their turn to win the Stanley Cup this time.

"Overdue?" Coach Emile Francis echoed the question. "It sure seems that way, doesn't it?"

Year after year the talented Rangers have done well in the regular season only to lose out in the playoffs. Such a record inevitably leads to the charge that a team folds in the big games, but this just isn't true in New York's case.

On the contrary, the Rangers have knocked the defending Stanley Cup champions out of the playoffs now three years in a row (Montreal in 1972, Boston in 1973, and Montreal again last spring). They also beat Chicago in a pressure-filled semifinal two years ago.

When they've lost, it has always been in hard-fought series against good teams — Boston, Chicago, and last spring Philadelphia in a grueling seven-game struggle. They have lost every time though — and they're getting tired of it.

"We have a good chance to go all the way this year," Francis said. "I know one thing: we've never been any deeper starting out."

Rookie has big debut

The Rangers had an impressive training camp this fall, losing only to their own Providence farm team in the first seven games before late defeats at Montreal and Boston left them 6-8 overall. Even more pleasing to Francis than the winning record were the standout play of rookie Rick Middleton and the way key acquisitions Greg Polis and Derek Sanderson fit into the scheme of things.

"Middleton showed me a lot of real good moves," Francis said. "He looked excellent."

The 20-year-old right wing played so well, in fact, that he not only made the team but won a spot on one of the top lines with Walt Tkaczuk and Steve



Emile Francis



Derek Sanderson

Vickers. Then to top things off he scored two goals in his NHL debut as the Rangers opened the regular season with a 6-3 victory over the new Washington team.

Polis, a 24-year-old left wing obtained from St. Louis over the summer, also wasted no time helping his new club. Moving into the spot left open by the trading of the veteran Vic Hadfield, he clicked right away with Jean Ratelle and Rod Gilbert on what has traditionally been the Rangers' highest scoring line. Then in the opener he too scored a pair of goals including the tiebreaker in the final period.

Sanderson may help

The jury will have to wait a little while longer on Middleton, of course, but Polis is a known quantity who despite his youth is already playing his fifth NHL campaign. He averaged 24 goals a year in the first four seasons, mostly with Pittsburgh until the Penguins dealt him to St. Louis last winter. Presumably he'll do even better playing on a high-powered

team like the Rangers and with linemates like Ratelle and Gilbert.

The controversial Sanderson, New York's other major new face, was a star in Boston for five years and a key man on the Bruins' 1970 and 1972 Stanley Cup winners, but for various reasons he hasn't really played much hockey in the past two seasons.

The Bruins finally became disenchanted with the Turk's individualistic behavior and let him go to the Rangers, who are hoping that at the relatively young age of 28 he can recapture some of his old form. If so he'll be a big help, because at his best Sanderson is one of hockey's premier penalty killers and faceoff men as well as a solid two-way center.

Francis used four lines and kept shifting the personnel around in the exhibition games and says he'll continue experimenting to some extent in the early stages of the season before deciding definitely on any set combinations.

"I'll play it by ear," he said. "These things have a way of working themselves out."

The way things have gone at the start it looks as though the first two lines will be difficult to break up, thus leaving everybody else fighting for spots on the third unit.

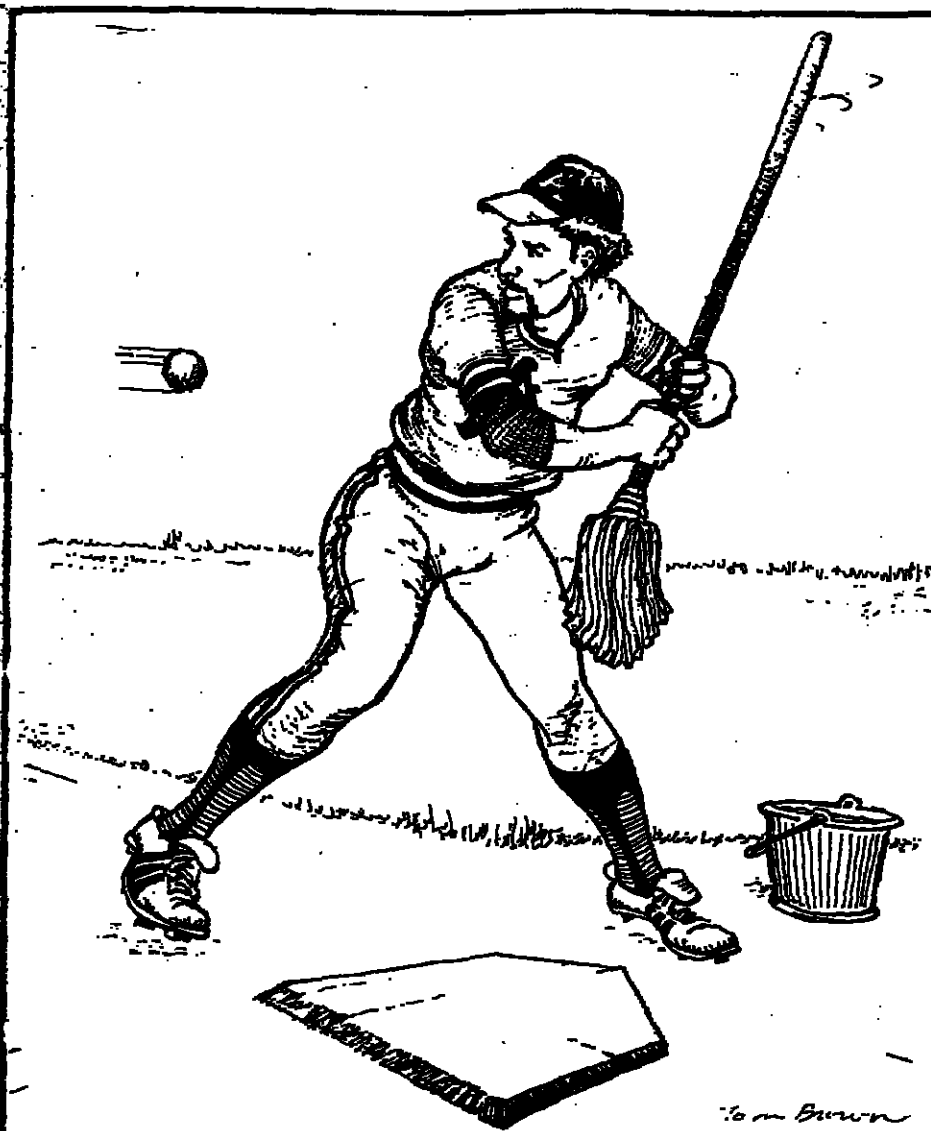
The defense led by All-Star Brad Park looks solid as always, with additional help from young Nick Beverley, acquired in the Hadfield trade. In goal, of course, there's the veteran duo of Ed Giacomin and Gilles Villeneuve.

Gives in on moustaches

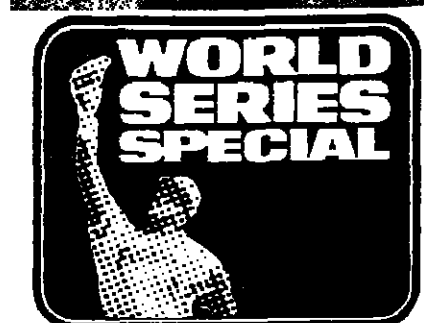
Francis-coached teams have established a tradition of fast starts, apparently due to better conditioning at the beginning of the season. Emile isn't about to be drawn into comparing his team's condition with that of its foes, of course, but he does say the Rangers are starting out in about the same shape his teams usually do.

Another New York tradition has gone by the boards, however, with Francis' relaxation of his long-standing ban on facial hair. Undoubtedly the arrival of the moustachioed Sanderson had something to do with it, though Emile says he just decided it was time to give in.

"You have to be fair," he said. "You see it on the other teams. I guess we were the last holdouts. But you have to go along with the times."



Oakland's Claudell Washington — wrists of spring steel.



UPI photo

Oakland A's rookie steals World Series limelight

By Phil Elderkin

Los Angeles Forget Reggie Jackson. Forget Sal Bando. Forget Gene Tenace. The hitter with the most natural swing on the Oakland Athletics may well be Claudell Washington, a 20-year-old rookie outfielder who probably will be the team's regular first baseman next season.

It isn't that Washington can't handle things in the outfield. He's good, period. Even Oakland's World Series opponents, the Los Angeles Dodgers, are impressed with him, especially his 3-for-4 hitting in the first four games of the series.

But the Athletics already have an all-star outfield in Jackson, Billy North and Joe Rudi. What management has to do is find a place for Claudell's bat in the A's regular lineup. And since Washington throws left-handed, it makes sense to move Gene Tenace back to his original position as a catcher, and let Claudell learn to play first base.

This kid is simply too talented to waste merely in the role of designated hitter. To unlock his full potential, he's got to work everyday.

This isn't just Washington's first World Series; it's almost his first anything of consequence.

Only 12 months ago he was a janitor in Berkeley, Calif., who was swinging at cobwebs instead of baseballs. He wore dungarees because he had to, not necessarily out of preference. To him two dollars wasn't a tip; it was a meal.

Big league baseball, until he started to play the sandlot variety around Berkeley, was unaware of his multiple talents. In high school he had simply been too busy with basketball and track to even think about baseball.

The Oakland scout that found him should get a full World Series share.

The Athletics called Claudell up from their Birmingham, Ala., farm club on July 4, where he had a .382 batting average, 11 homers, 55 runs-batted-in and 35 stolen bases.

Washington, who is six-feet tall and 190 pounds, had been playing right field for Birmingham and hitting third.

Oakland Manager Alvin Dark, even though he picked spots for Claudell, still got him into 73 major league games, where he hit .285.

"Washington has the kind of base-hit swing that you just can't teach and you certainly don't tamper with," Dark said. "When it came to hitting, we pretty much left him alone. He was doing okay without any help from anyone."

But we did try to improve his knowledge of how to play the outfield. He had the tools, but not the experience.

Questioned as to how he was able to hit major league pitching so well so soon, Claudell replied:

"Actually I've found it easier to hit up here because the ball is always around the strike zone where you can reach it. In the minors they have so many young pitchers who don't know where the ball is going after they throw it that you're kind of scared to dig in at the plate. But in the majors the pitchers like to challenge you and I've never had any trouble getting my bat around on a ball."

Since he joined the Athletics, the size of Claudell's bat has been a constant source of amazement to most of his teammates. They still can't understand how a man can be so quick with a piece of lumber that weighs 40 ounces.

But the answer would appear to be in Washington's quick wrists, which are the consistency of spring steel.

It is a little early yet, and unfair right now, to compare Claudell's hitting with Jackson, Bando or Tenace, who have passed the test of time as well as brilliance.

But so many knowledgeable baseball people are sold on Washington's stroke that you have to believe in his ability to eventually become a consistent .300 hitter.

ABA looks to 'strongest lineup'

By the Associated Press

The American Basketball Association, thwarted again in its bid to merge its strongest teams with the rival National Basketball Association, begins its eighth season this week with what former Commissioner Mike Storen calls "its strongest lineup in history."

Storen, associated with the league since its inception in 1967, stepped down as commissioner in July and took over the long-struggling Memphis franchise.

"We sagged psychologically after the merger possibility fell through," said Storen. "But we jumped up with two fists flying and started to do the things necessary to be where we are today. Right now, I think we are stronger than we have ever been."

The defending champion New York Nets help launch the season Friday night, entertaining Utah. In other

opening night games, San Antonio will be at Indiana, Memphis at St. Louis, and Denver at Kentucky.

Storen's optimism is reinforced by new ownership in Memphis, Virginia and Utah, new arenas for the San Diego and Indiana teams, a new franchise in St. Louis, several new coaches, a plethora of talented rookies led by teen-age sensation Moses Malone, and a new commissioner in Tedd Muechlik.

Muechlik, a hard-driving Atlanta businessman, replaced Storen as commissioner after selling his Carolina franchise to a group of New York area businessmen. The new owners promptly moved the franchise to St. Louis and gave it the colorful name of The Spirits of St. Louis.

They then went out and signed a group of promising rookies, including All-American Marvin Barnes from Providence, Maurice Lucas from

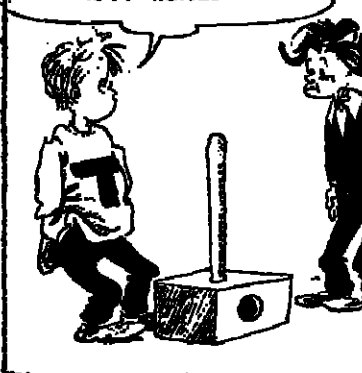
Marquette, James (Fly) Williams from Austin Peay and Gus Gerard from Virginia.

Several other clubs in the 10-team league also have been revamped. Utah, the defending West Division champion, made the most highly publicized catch, grabbing the much-sought Malone, a 6 ft. 11 in. leaper who played high school ball in Petersburg, Va. last season. The stars also added center Jim Eakins and guard Larry Miller in a trade with Virginia, signed former NBA guard Wali Jones and obtained guard Al Smith, the ABA leader in assists last season with Denver.

The new coaches are Larry Brown, who moved from Carolina to Denver; Bob MacKinnon at St. Louis; Joe Mullaney, who switched from Utah to Memphis; Morris (Bucky) Buckwalter at Utah, and Hubie Brown at Kentucky.

Tubby

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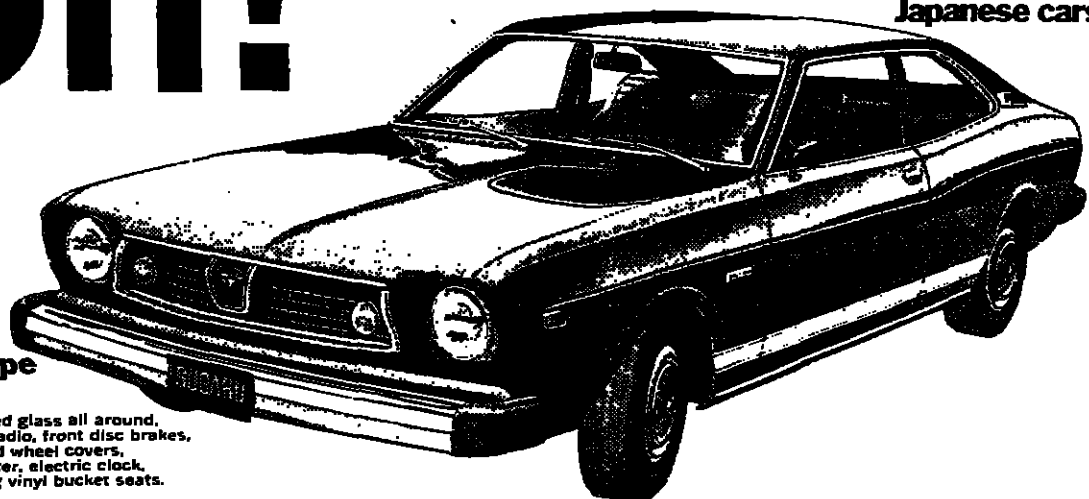


By Guernsey Le Pelley

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architecture

Architects combine aesthetic qualities with necessities

By William Marlin

Northbrook, Ill.

Architects have been heard to complain, especially of late, that there is little work to do. Many of them feel demeaned when Medici-like commissions are not forthcoming, as if to say that only the special-case job can allow making, as is often heard, a "statement."

Such stuff falls by the boards, literally, like so much eraser dust, in the face of serious economic constraints — a time in which even the Medici among us are taking out loans, and "statements" are standing around the American landscape, half-built.

So the not-so-special case becomes an architectural cause for a troubled profession. The minute or mundane

building, once scorned, is not taken lightly anymore. Society's belt-tight conditions allow only the barest of necessities. And aesthetic significance, if it is to be found at all, must read between spare economic lines.

Here in Northbrook, a suburb of Chicago, is a metaphor for this new reality — a superbly simple structure for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. It is a reminder that the barest of necessities — in this case, the housing of telephone equipment — can yield a beautifully sited, detailed, and proportioned work.

Future flexibility

Located on a 27-acre site, it is a flexible frame that will allow its 126,000 square feet to be easily expanded in both vertical and horizontal dimension — a strict client requirement.

The dispassionate machines inside, without much romance about them, are wrapped in a six-story-high "skin" — a favorite architects' term for the external cladding of a structure — which is composed of steel-frame panels, filled with reflective glass or louvers, that measure a uniform 7 feet-six inches by 20 feet. These panels were factory-fabricated, shipped to the site, and bolted onto the structure, facilitating quick installation and, in the future, quick relocation.

Uniformity need not connote ordinariness, and here the repetition is far more than rote. It is redeemed by graceful proportioning of parts, whereby frames of steel and sheets of glass, the architectural grammar of our age, add up to a kind of ode to the ordinary. Where the parts join, they join very carefully, and with a rigor of

detailing that is almost reverential. One is reminded of that celebrated comment by Mies van der Rohe, that "God is in the details." In this firmament of frames, their outer edges in relief against the supportive structure behind, there is integration — a sense of the whole, but a whole that is made legible by the clarity in which its parts are disposed toward one another.

Architect-designer

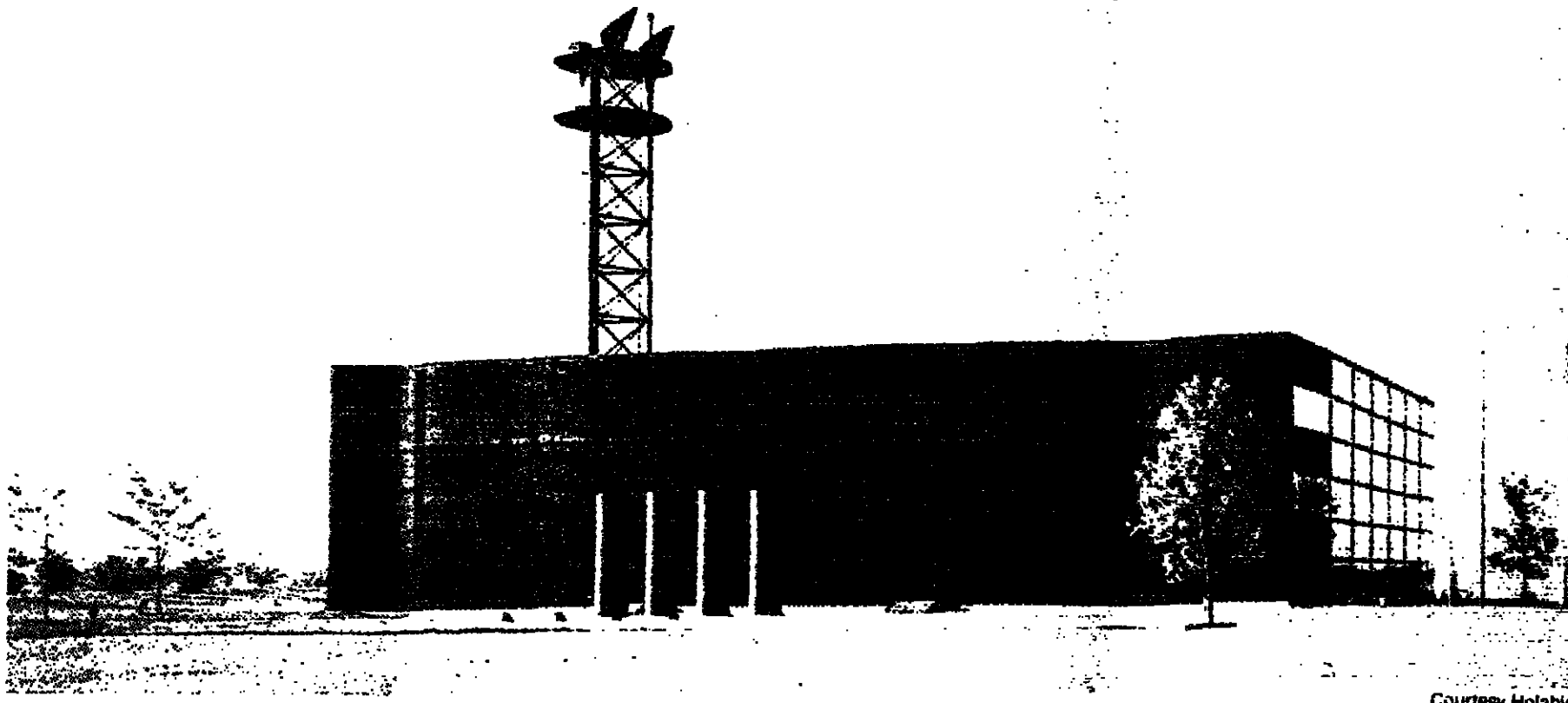
This big-little building is the work of Gerald Horn, director of design at the well-known firm of Holabird & Root and a professor of architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology. Without any formal academic training, Mr. Horn learned architecture by doing it and, from within an understanding of the nature and structure of materials, evolved a command of

proportion and detailing that transform technology into art. A young man, he has become a quiet but persuasive spokesman for the rich architectural tradition of the Chicago area — one begun by, among others, his own firm, back in the 1880's and 1890's, when it was known as Holabird & Roche. It is a tradition of structural honesty, the straightforward use of materials — both brought to a zenith by the German-born Mies, who moved here in the 1930's to found the school of architecture where Mr. Horn now teaches. Mies has suffered endless imitation with the cookie-cutter classicism of architects bent on reproducing effects rather than probing, behind them, for the unifying principles that constitute classical order. Mies now enjoys meaningful emulation in a work of this quality.

Nothing here is unnecessary. Yet

necessities take on artistic poise. The microwave tower is not just one side; it is carefully placed curvilinear counterpoint to the rectilinear mass, supporting criss-crossing steel struts of the itself. And arrayed on the front like minimalist sculpture, air stacks — again necessities, but bined exhausts for mechanical ment below. Nothing here is unsary except, perhaps, the tectural conscience that b practical elements into vima: rene and functionally effectvance. But it is the kind of constr extravagance, and in architect counsels us to make the most o really counts.

Mr. Marlin writes architecture and design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.



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CHOOSE MONITOR ADVERTISERS

arts/entertainment

'Broadway is definitely the better for having Charles Aznavour on it'



By John Beanfort

The Gallic flavor of Charles Aznavour, the New York debut of a rising Canadian playwright, a rarely revived work of Brecht — they're all part of the hopscotch pattern of a typical theater calendar.

Theater

Mr. Aznavour is breaking his two-month North American trek with two weeks at the Minskoff Theater. For his Manhattan visit, "An Evening With Charles Aznavour" becomes "Charles Aznavour on Broadway." Of the more than 1,000 songs he has composed, the French artist performs a generous 27 at the Minskoff. First-nighters greeted the opening bars of several songs with the kind of anticipatory applause that spells familiarity with record albums. The prolific Mr. Aznavour has made at least 200 of them, according to one count.

The performance involves a minimum of embellishment and no fanfare. The orchestra is assembled on stage when the curtain rises. Mr. Aznavour enters briskly, acknowl-

edges the welcome from the darkened house, gives the slightest signal to music director Aldo Frank, and swings into the sharp, harsh rhythms of "Le Temps."

In the characteristic Aznavour manner, the songs that follow are vignettes, reminiscences, declarations, anecdotes, short stories. Besides lovers in assorted moods, the songs concern actors ("The Ham" and "The Comedians"), artists ("La Bohème"), and ballroom dancers ("The Old-Fashioned Way"). This gently syncretized number is particularly winning — for the way it is danced as well as sung.

Mr. Aznavour is a compact man with large, eloquent hands; large, eloquent eyes, and an infinitely expressive face. His movements are those of a dancer, which he once was. His gestures are precise, economical, extending or punctuating the mood of the lyric. Many of the songs are done in English; when he sings in French, he provides a deft translation — except for "Isabelle."

For those who may not have heard an Aznavour performance, the voice is unmistakably French in timbre and resonance. It is the essential voice for expressing the rueful wisdom which is

the theme of so many Gallic popular songs. Whatever the mood, Mr. Aznavour expresses it vividly and with seasoned artistry. Broadway is definitely the better for having Charles Aznavour on it.

'Hosanna'

"Hosanna" marks the New York debut of Canadian playwright Michel Tremblay, a zealous Quebec separatist. The new work allegedly contains political implications. The Quebecois should realize that true identities and French traditions — the devices used here, however, are as dubious as the text is allegedly foul-mouthed. It sheds even less light on Quebec separatism than on the problems of homosexuality, which preoccupy the text.

The seamy, relentlessly probing comedy concerns the themes and tribulations of a homosexual Montreal hairdresser.

"Hosanna" has enjoyed critical and popular success in Canada. It is effectively acted at the Elgin theater by Richard Monette, in the title role, and Richard Donat. To the playgoer, it proved monotonous and depressing — sometimes vitriolic, always forlorn.

'The Measures Taken'

The Shalko Company's revival of Bertolt Brecht's "The Measures Taken" (Little Theatre) is a manifestly earnest approximation of what Martin Esslin has called "one of the most powerful statements of the essence of the moral problem of communism." The "teaching" play,

with militant songs by Hans takes the form of an investigation of the murder of a young Communist his fellow agents provocateurs. course of a mission to Chin victim's natural and spontaneous compassion had prompted actions which jeopardized the tatory mission and with threatened to expose the idea the conspirators.

"The Measures Taken" ret certain historic interest. Accor a program note, the first Am translation was commissioned by the House Un-American Act Committee. The version being at the Public (Little) Theater Eric Bentley. It has been di with some ingenuity and some rization, by Leonardo Shapiro.

Because of what might be cal ambivalent views concerning munist morality, "The Measures Taken" has seldom been acted East. (Mr. Esslin says it is ben the Communist world, which not be surprising.) That it can debate became evident when th of the commission interrupted make-believe proceedings to at questions directly to the aud But at the preview I attended, the questions grew too pointed; questioners too challenging; the rade cut off the exchange wit are not here to discuss ideology.

It could have been a direc device: a totalitarian type of pi a Communist play; or it could have resulted from the fact actors are not, after all, dialectic. The performance at the Public ater left the matter moot.

Louvre treasures in New York

By Diana Loecherer

The cultural agreement between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the national museums of France to share their art treasures in a series of loan exhibitions is a model of international cooperation and mutual benefit that should set an example for the political sphere. The first show to venture into this country was "Masterpieces of Tapestry from the 14th to the 16th Century," a dazzling, blockbuster of an exhibition consisting of tapestries from French museums and the Metropolitan.

Art

"The latest wave of French generosity," as the Met's ebullient director Thomas Hoving put it, brings to the United States for the first time a pristine selection of Italian renaissance drawings from the Louvre. (It reciprocates the Metropolitan's exhibition of 19th-century French drawings which appeared in Paris in 1973). Handpicked by the curator of draw-

'Creme de la creme' of Italian renaissance drawings

ings at the Metropolitan, Jacob Bean, and the curator in chief of the Cabinet des Dessins at the Louvre, Maurice Serullaz, these 74 drawings represent la creme de la creme from the Louvre's several hundred of this period. The show is also not without its historical significance, for the Louvre drawing collection dates back as far as 1671 and the reign of Louis XIV, and all the drawings in this exhibition but three were acquired before 1800.

The exhibition's limited focus, the development of drawing from 1500-1675 in the central regions of Italy: Rome, Tuscany, and Emilia, has enabled the curators to give a comprehensive but in-depth picture of the wide diversity of styles and the variety of artists spanning this period. The drawings of the human form are most often studies for religious mythological paintings and sculp-

tures, but despite their auxiliary status they are arresting, independent works of art in themselves. Whether a quick, nervous, staccato sketch by Parmigianino or a finely detailed portrait by Andrea del Sarto, the drawings achieve the renaissance goals of examination and creation communicating what is really there while giving it an ideal interpretation.

The ultimate fascination of drawing is that it offers greater potential for speed and precision than almost any other medium. The finest drawings are those which reconcile these two often contradictory elements and unite the essential impression with an accurate rendering: the renaissance masters are the consummate masters of this skill, and the drawing of this period is a marvel of sustained excellence. Fortunately, the main thrust of this exhibition is not didactic but aesthetic, an invitation to savor the exquisite taste of each drawing in and for itself, as well as its scholarly nourishment.

Highlights of the show are the five drawings by Michelangelo, one a study for the "Pieta" and a crucifixion scene, both of which have a ghostly shaded quality that is immensely moving. In contrast, "Head of



'River Fishermen Pulling in Nets' by Giulio Romano (1499-1546)

Satyr" and "Standing Male Nude" illustrate his supreme command of precise anatomical detail and his intuition of the mental agitation that expressed itself in the muscles of the body and the contours of the face. Other outstanding attractions are four drawings by Raphael, ranging from hasty pen and ink sketches of nine male figures to a carefully

executed cartoon for his painting "St. Catherine of Alexandria."

The installation of the exhibition contributes immeasurably to its success. The Met remodeled its Prints and Drawings gallery, long in need of it, in honor of this show and the subdued, sandy tones of the walls and carpeting provide an appropriate neutral background for the visually deli-

cate drawings. The lighting has been redone to facilitate close scrutiny. But perhaps the most pealing special feature is that drawings were framed especially this show by Mr. Serullaz with gorgeous selection of ornate and cl sical gold frames from the Louvre. The exhibition will continue thro Jan. 5.

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Controversial weekend fare previewed

By Arthur Unger

American television is often accused of refusing to confront the controversial issues of our time for fear of antagonizing special interests and/or mass audiences. Certainly the week ahead disputes that theory. In addition to the increased tendency of regular newscasts to air unhesitatingly what used to be considered "unsuitable" material. There appears to be a growing willingness on the part of all the networks to air what responsible producers believe must be aired, regardless of the fact that some viewers are bound to be offended; some vested interests outraged. In the next few days, there are several examples of such network boldness.

Television

"The Case of the Plastic Peril" (CBS, Saturday, 10-11 p.m., check local listings) is a prime example of the kind of fearless reporting we have only recently come to expect on national television as a permanent fixture — from ABC's Close-up, from CBS Reports, from NBC White Papers, from correspondents like Mike Wallace, Morley Safer, Harry Reasoner, Don Pataky, "Plastic Peril" correspondent Morton Dean questions, probes, prods, insists, and — finally — focuses in this frightening expose of a potentially dangerous chemical constituent of many common plastics — vinyl chloride.

According to this "CBS Reports," there now is enough evidence to support the theory that there is a strong possibility that this chemical present in the vinyl plastic used in phonograph records, upholstery covers, produce wrappers, aerosol sprays etc., could be linked medically to the development of what up till now has been a rare form of liver cancer among plastics workers in the United

States. Only two weeks ago, the U.S. Labor Department sharply reduced the permissible level of exposure to workers. Also, three federal agencies have now banned the use of vinyl chloride as an aerosol spray propellant — but many such products remain on store shelves because they have not been clearly identified and publicized.

Correspondent Dean's investigation boils down to the crucial question: Must the public continue to be guinea pigs for ill-considered products?

According to Mr. Dean, for three and a half years Congress has had before it legislation creating a Toxic Substances Control Act which would mandate testing of chemicals to determine standards of safety. Why has it not yet been passed?

"The Case of the Plastic Peril" is a shocking show. Even more important, it performs a valuable public service which may, in the long run, save hundreds of lives.

'Weekend'

Late night weekend television, which has lots of movies and lots of rock music, now has one of the best informational programs as well. With the premiere of the now-and-then "Weekend" (NBC, Saturday 11:30 p.m.-1 a.m., in some areas Sunday same time, check local listings), NBC has jumped right into the forefront of the magazine format competition with a show which rivals the temporarily dormant Mike Wallace-Morley Safer "60-Minutes" and the very much-alive "Reasoner Report" for on-the-spot, at-the-moment relevance. A bit more entertainment-oriented than the strictly news shows, "Weekend" provides the same kind of informational variety which used to be accessible to mass audiences in the form of "Life" or "Colliers." Four excellent major stories plus several short takes comprise the first show,

anchored by Lloyd Dobyns with executive producer Reuben Frank firm in control of the overall concept.

The segments include: "Everything You Wanted to Know About American Samos But Were Afraid to Ask" (a devastating look at the hawk wreaked by Gov. John Haydon, in his role as "Great White Swans"); "I Spent My Summer Vacation" (a scathing blast at Amsterdam's permissiveness towards drug usage which has resulted in heroin addicts becoming that city's No. 1 problem today); "I Wonder What's Become of Sally" (Sally Quinn, recently of it "CBS Morning News" tells the inside story of her short-lived encounter with TV); and "Satan Superstar" (a investigation of a new Midwest phenomenon — Iowa's amateur rock musical "Lucifer," which is inaugurating a national tour).

Each of these sequences is fascinating, and, yes, controversial. Whether or not you agree with all of them, the fact is that "Weekend" is providing bold, penetrating late-night alternate.

Alcoholism studied

"Drink, Drank, Drunk" (PBS, Monday, 8-9 p.m., check local listings) is an all-out attack on alcoholism which used every weapon at its disposal — would you believe comedy skits, poignant sketches, quizzes, songs and — as a last resort — the pathetic honesty of Carol Burnett. She opens the show with a question you didn't ask and answer which stuns you: "What am I doing on a show like this? My parents died when they were 48 years old because they were drunk."

Linda Hopkins gives new — and significant — meaning to an old standby: "There Is a Tavern in the Town." It's a tragic song. It's a tragic show. But it is an invaluable show as much for relatives of alcoholics as for alcoholics themselves.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Friday, October 18, 1974

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Making campaign law work

Now that Americans have a new campaign reform law, it has to be observed and enforced better than the previous ones reaching from 1867 to 1972. If those had been obeyed, the conditions for a Watergate would have been minimized. The fundamental solution remains a clear-cut sense of personal ethics, which operates whether or not ethics are legislated.

The compromise law signed by President Ford this week left him with reservations about its federal financing provisions and the possible invasion of constitutional rights in its limits on contributions and expenditures.

The law left others with reservations in the opposite direction. They would have preferred mandatory rather than voluntary federal financing — and would have extended it to Senate and House campaigns instead of limiting it to presidential elections. Some would have preferred higher spending limits for congressional races to give challengers a better chance against incumbents.

But this is the strongest campaign finance law the United States has ever had, placing limits on presidential campaign spending for the first time. And, whatever their reservations, all politicians and other citizens ought now to throw their full support behind it.

As a congressman said, it would have been a "travesty" for Congress to go through another election without having taken action against the evils dramatized by Watergate. And it would be a travesty compounded to let the law languish largely unenforced as did such legislation as the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

The new law calls for tight enforcement of the required reporting of campaign finances, for example. But a zeal for enforcement cannot be legislated. It must not be allowed to lapse, as in the

case of the 1925 law, when the Justice Department left the initiative to congressional officials and then did not act on their reports of violations.

Already concern has been expressed that even the tenacious special prosecutor's office may not have sufficiently pressed its investigation of corporate violations of existing campaign law. Should not the receivers of illegal corporate contributions have been prosecuted along with the donors? Were there really no more corporate violators than the 15 found guilty so far? Would those who came forward and pleaded guilty never have been exposed otherwise? The Wall Street Journal quotes a lawyer's opinion: "The one lesson the corporations learned is that the next time they're going to stonewall it."

Meanwhile, unions, co-ops, and other interests are raising and spending "unprecedented sums" for campaign contributions "almost as if the Watergate scandals had never happened," reports the Journal.

But Watergate did happen. The fundamental way to keep it from happening again is to bolster the enforcement of legislated reform with a genuine reforming spirit in the lives of individuals and in their nation as a whole.

'Dirty tricks' down

In a hopeful footnote to Watergate, the Fair Campaign Practices Committee reports only half as many "dirty tricks" complaints in this election year as at the same time in 1972. The new United States campaign law omits a specific ban on dirty tricks. But politicians appear to be getting the message anyway, and from those who mean most to them — the voters.

Rockefeller and Congress

One can sympathize with Nelson Rockefeller's desire to reappear before the Senate Rules Committee to explain his gifts to political associates and the Goldberg book. But the nomination of a Vice-President of the United States is of sufficient importance to warrant the delay in reopening the Senate hearings.

This will make possible a complete committee investigation first and therefore an intelligent questioning of the vice-presidential nominee.

There is no doubt politics is also a factor here. The Democrats are not eager to have Mr. Rockefeller out on the hustings as an effective campaigner. They benefit if he is politically immobilized.

But, even without the gift disclosures, it was expected that confirmation would take some time. The Senate Rules Committee was willing to rush through its hearings. But the House Judiciary Committee insists on obtaining all the facts and is waiting for IRS checks and FBI reports.

Eyeing Mexico's oil

This is a time for the United States to keep cool over a neighbor's good fortune. It is understandable why first reaction to Mexico's disclosure of what may be a major oil find included speculation as to how much of anticipated production could be funneled into the U.S.

But there should be a concentrated effort to appreciate the Mexican view of its new position as a potential big supplier and therefore as an emerging factor in the international oil equation.

Mexico immediately and properly asserted its right to determine its own marketing strategy, and deferred firm statements as to customers and price. A better estimate as to the amount of recoverable oil is needed, for one thing. And since production from the new field may be several years away, it is premature to talk seriously about prices or allocations.

Having experienced the upward price pressure which Middle Eastern and other countries in the oil cartel have exerted, the U.S. and

other importing nations had brief hopes that Mexico would steer an independent course from that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cartel.

Mexico's leanings toward OPEC membership and its apparent intention to give preference to Cuba and Latin American nations in its oil plans are temporarily discouraging to U.S. hopes of a generous share in the find and of lower prices.

But Mexico's options are wide open at this point, and what the United States and others can do to keep them that way is to assure Mexico of support for its policy-making independence. There may be ways of providing technical assistance to help that nation decide on the extent and speed of exploitation that should be undertaken in that country's own best interests.

All such efforts — and the accompanying rhetoric — should be kept in bounds that acknowledge Mexico's ability and right to develop its resources in ways that it deems wise.

True, I've never received any Rockefeller money, but that's not a factor in my not confirming him



The Vietnam issue—how far away?

By Richard L. Strout

Ten years ago (and how far away it seems!) the nation was coming to the climax of a presidential election. Lyndon Johnson was running against Barry Goldwater with the issue largely Vietnam.

The Diem regime had fallen the year before and the new regime was shaky. Senator Goldwater, May 24, 1964, tossed out an ambiguous comment that scared many. As to intervention of the North Vietnamese supply lines he said, "There have been several suggestions made. I don't think we would use any of them. But defoliation of the forests by low yield atomic weapons could well be done. When you remove the foliage you remove the cover."

Atomic weapons! It frightened lots of people. Lyndon Johnson zeroed in on it. Senator Goldwater was not the first to advocate strong measures. Ten years before (April, 1954), Vice-President Nixon in an "off-the-record" address to 700 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington proposed sending ground forces to save the French colonialists. That alarmed people, too. Col. Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune was quoted as saying, "He talks like a gibbering idiot. We should stay out of Indochina no matter what happens."

But 10 years later in 1964 Mr. Johnson sprang into the argument. His phrases became famous.

Aug. 12: "Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict. They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do."

Aug. 28: "I have had advice to load our planes with bombs and to drop them on certain areas that I think would enlarge the war. . . I haven't chosen to enlarge the war."

Sept. 25: "We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys."

Sept. 28: "We are not going North and we are not going South."

Oct. 21: "We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

So that was that. But even while Mr. Johnson spoke he had put other motions in train that gave him a free hand from Congress later on. In the Tonkin Bay incident, Johnson charged that the enemy had attacked U.S. destroyers and he made an address to the nation and asked Congress for a blank check.

Some newsmen have charged that Mr. Johnson had made the decision to bomb North Vietnam months earlier. Certainly contingency planning for U.S. intervention went on through the spring.

The Tonkin resolution swept through both houses of Congress 554 to 2, with only Senators Gruening of Alaska and Morse of Oregon voting no. (Congress withdrew the power in 1970 when Senator Fulbright charged deceit.) Mr. Johnson asked for war powers Aug. 5; he got them Aug. 7.

Shortly after the election, with Senator Goldwater defeated — with the aid of many who feared Mr. Goldwater would bomb and escalate — Mr. Johnson did just that. He sent "American boys" into battle. They numbered 184,000 at the end of 1965, and 537,000 at the end of 1968. Despite Pentagon urging, with the war still unwon, Mr. Johnson decided (March,

1968) not to enlarge the number. Later, Mr. Nixon de-escalated.

Down to 1973 America's rationalization for intervention in Vietnam was generally on the ground that the Communists were conducting an invasion. Dr. Kissinger in his Jan. 24, 1973, press briefing, however, left this in some doubt.

"Who is the legitimate government of South Vietnam?" he was asked. He replied, "That is what the civil war has been all about." It was not such an answer as his predecessors would have made. Nor would an earlier "cease-fire" agreement probably have allowed Communist Hanoi to keep 145,000 troops in South Vietnam. It was this concession, it appears, that made the so-called "agreement" (such as it is) possible.

Readers write

Your journal's columns on the naval rivalry between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. in the Indian Ocean are timely and welcome.

It is hard to believe that the U.S. intends to ignore the protests of the littoral Asian-African states, who about the Indian Ocean, and expand a naval base there. Although President Ford stated in a recent press conference that he intends to expand it anyway, the request from Sen. Charles Percy while on a recent visit to India that this matter be postponed for a year is a reassuring factor that the project will never be undertaken.

A communique of four months ago, stating that the British island of Diego Garcia is to be built into a huge U.S. naval complex at vast expenditure, has caused deep concern among the inhabitants of South and Southeast Asia (where nearly one fourth of mankind lives) and has aroused the fears of the littoral African states. It seems illogical, to use only the mildest of words, that such huge sums should be expended when the economically backward nations themselves desperately need financial and technological help in order to bestow social and economic justice on peoples who have lived for centuries in poverty and misery.

In 1969, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Mrs. Sirimovo Bandaranaike, urged that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace and goodwill. She was joined in her appeal by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

When it became apparent that the voices of Sri Lanka and India would not be heeded by the two superpowers, 13 Afro-Asian nations, living on the periphery of the Indian Ocean, and likely to be most gravely affected by naval rivalry there, introduced a resolution into the General Assembly of the UN in 1971, declaring the Indian Ocean an area of peace, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of member nations. But both the Soviet Union and the United States abstained, with the obvious intention of flouting the will of mankind, which they are now doing.

In both 1972 and 1973, the UN General Assembly reiterated the appeal for a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean. Yet both the Soviet and the U.S. governments are expanding

More jobless is not the answer

By Louis H. Bean

When the early Nixon economic advisers were concerned about inflation, they argued that it was necessary to trade off the various ways of slowing down the demand for goods and services for an increase in unemployment. They were willing to see a substantial increase in unemployment as a result of proposals to balance the federal budget, to restrict the supply of money and to tolerate high interest rates.

This line of argument is also being pursued by the Ford administration. The general notion seems to be that we need only resort to the standard remedies of reducing consumer, business and government spending, thus slowing down the economy, and making an additional one and a half to two million unemployed pay the price for inflation policies for which they were, by no stretch of the imagination, responsible.

But let us assume that present administration advisers are taken seriously, that the economy is slowed down and that the recent 5.3 percent rate of unemployment rises two points to, say, 7.5 percent in the near future. How much of a reduction in the present 12 percent rate of inflation should we expect? This would be the highest rate of unemployment since 1941 and it ought to make a difference in your cost of living. But no official analysis has been revealed. If there is a reliable one, as to what benefit we may expect if we force two million additional unemployed to pay the price for a lower rate of inflation.

Since the best of the President's advisers apparently do not have the answer, let me suggest how you may determine it for yourself. All you need is the record of the unemployment rate and of the inflation rate as indicated by the cost of living index for the past two decades or so — say, since 1956. Arrange the unemployment figures in ascending order, followed by the next year's percentage changes in the cost of living.

Unemployment	Subsequent year's cost of living rise
1956	3.6
1957	3.8
1958	4.1
1959	4.2
1960	4.3
1961	4.5
1962	4.5
1963	4.5
1964	4.5
1965	4.5
1966	4.5
1967	4.5
1968	4.5
1969	4.5
1970	4.5
1971	4.5
1972	4.5
1973	4.5
1974	4.5
average	4.1

Note that as the unemployment advanced from an average of 4.4 in the first set of years to 4.4 in the second set of years, the rate of inflation, from 4.5 to 4.5, advanced by a 2 point rate. This effect of a two-point unemployment is corroborated next four years, 1969-1972, and 1974 experience is complete.

Unemployment	Rate
1969	4.4
1970	4.4
1971	4.4
1972	4.4
1973	4.4
1974	4.4
Change 1969-1971	0.0
1972	4.4
1973	4.4

Contrary to the pre-1972 expectation, the rate of inflation shot up as the rate of unemployment fell from 4.4 to 4.5. The increase was from 4.5 to 4.5 percent this year.

It is from this high rate of inflation that we need to judge the effect of a trade-off of a two-point unemployment rate. All consumers can expect from a factor alone is thus a possible 1 percent inflation rate to a high 10 percent. Consumer spending power would still shrink by 10 instead of 12 percent year. This obviously would improve at all.

Thus more joblessness should be part of any solution. So should aim at lifting the price of industrial production by at least 10 percent, which would bring it full employment level. If by miracle this could be accomplished overnight, we would see the living drop by about 13 percent. One major industry is the contributor to this production and the home building industry. A here would bring with it a demand for a wide range of pre-spur employment, and add a needed spark to the investment and the availability of investment funds for industry.

The key to a revival in building and the investment is a substantial lowering of interest rates, not the proposed guarantees and subsidies. These palliatives are in fact losses with efforts to restrain government spending.

Mr. Bean is an economist and statistician.

Superpowers in Indian Ocean

activity in the Indian Ocean — and each blames the other for its folly. With the expected reopening of the Suez Canal and the growing importance of the Persian Gulf, not to mention the arming of submarines with long-range nuclear warheads, the escalation is certain to be to the detriment of the people of Asia and Africa.

It is time for the two superpowers to bow to the wishes of the Afro-Asian peoples.

Dr. Buddhadasa P. Kirithisinghe
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Nixon foreign policy judged

Aware that in this time for forgiveness we should try to find the good in the Nixon administration, I am hesitant to find fault. But I am dismayed by the intelligent people, including news commentators, who seemingly uncritically accept the former president's evaluation of his success in foreign policy.

Domestic policy and foreign affairs cannot be separated, and Nixon's case will not be found to be different. Both are dependent on a pretense that hides a highly conservative view of the world. Dr. Kissinger provides the reactionary rationale for the diplomacy, harking back to Machiavellian techniques of the pre-League of Nations days. Are there none alive who remember the lesson of balance-of-power diplomacy which led to World War I?

Even a Manchester Liberal of 1910, or a Teddy Roosevelt progressive had a broader vision of world politics than this. It included collective security, arbitration treaties, cooling off disputes, use of a world court (which Nixon called for in the '50's, but never followed through on).

If a liberal view of foreign policy is old-fashioned, we can see beyond it to an ethical foreign policy. This calls not for Nixon doctrines of Cambodian war and mercenary support, but true peace. This calls not for balancing China against Russia, but trying to reconcile them. This calls not for empty talk of freedom, but liberation of our colonies in Micronesia, Guam, Samoa, Panama, and Puerto Rico. This calls for no increase of arms to the Middle East and all other areas,

but a start in disarmament at home. This calls not for poses of friend with all, but a concerted effort to reconcile ourselves to Cuba and Vietnam and China. This calls not for lip service to international cooperation, but real dedication to use of United Nations to solve our problems to denounce others. Just to that principles is enough to show how the past administration's policy from that of peace. Call it peace if you will, but there is no peace.

James W. Go
President
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Claremont, Calif.

Keeping covert activities

Are we drifting into a "cold" ethic? Why have undercover activities recently become represented morally outrageous? They have ways constituted the dirtiest kind fighting. Would not the abandonment of these activities be a kind unilateral disarmament?

Some who would have been considered traitors at an earlier time, now being lionized as heroes. We see is a pervasive mode of thought, which, in the guise of righteousness and justice, tends to paralyze defenses of America against internal disruption and external attack. My country is being buried in fat, juicy, naked grub, vulnerable the tiger beetles of aggression tri within and without.

The people of America are hit fake-liberal judicial, political news medium attacks on law enforcement and security agencies and activities — when these activities against violent liberal disloyal criminals. If the enforcement act is directed at the busing victim while law enforcement is praised.

Philip Lattimore Carpenter
Buena Vista, Colo.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.